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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK-DAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	EXCEPT SUNDAYS & PUBLIC HOLIDAYS	P.M.	SUNDAYS & PUBLIC HOLIDAYS ONLY	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	...Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	11.40	12.00		1.15		2.22	4.35	5.29	7.10
Yaumati...	...Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	—	12.09		1.24		2.31	4.44	5.38	7.19
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	—	12.21		1.36		2.43	4.56	5.51	7.31
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	—	12.34		1.49		2.56	5.09	6.04	7.44
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.21	9.53	11.08	—	12.38		1.53		3.00	5.13	6.08	7.48
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.32	10.03	11.18	—	12.48		2.03		3.11	5.24	6.19	7.58
Sheungshui	...Dep.	7.36	10.07	11.22	—	12.52		2.07		3.15	5.28	6.23	8.03
Shumchun	...Arr.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.20	12.58		2.13		3.21	5.34	6.29	8.08

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun	...Dep.	7.21	8.05	10.38	11.40	1.56	3.00	4.17	5.13	6.08
Sheungshui	...Dep.	7.28	8.12	10.45	11.47	—	3.07	4.24	5.20	6.15
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.32	8.16	10.49	11.51	—	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.19
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.42	8.26	10.59	12.02	—	3.21	4.38	5.34	6.29
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.46	8.30	11.04	12.07	—	3.25	4.42	5.38	6.33
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.59	8.43	11.17	12.21	—	3.38	4.56	5.51	6.46
Yaumati...	...Dep.	8.12	8.55	11.29	12.33	—	3.50	5.08	6.03	6.58
Kowloon...	...Arr.	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	2.37	3.58	5.16	6.11	7.06

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling ...Dep.	7.45	11.30	2.20	6.25
Shataukok...Arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

STATIONS	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling ...Dep.	7.45	11.20	3.20	6.25
Shataukok...Arr.	8.40	12.25	4.15	7.20

WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shataukok ...Dep.	6.30	10.15	1.05	5.00
Fanling ...Arr.	7.25	11.10	2.00	5.55

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

STATIONS.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shataukok...Dep.	6.30	10.15	2.05	5.00
Fanling ...Arr.	7.25	11.10	3.00	5.55

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THE POSITION OF SUN CHUAN FANG.

HIS ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHIANG KAI SHEK.

THE POSSIBILITY OF WAR.

THE NORTHERN POINT OF VIEW.

The attitude of Marshal Sun Chuan Fang is a subject of considerable speculation, both in Canton and in the North. The *N.-C. Daily News* sums up the possibilities of the situation in the following article:

The political position of Marshal Sun is premised on a feudal programme of the retention of five provinces which he has marked out as his possession. He has maintained since his arrival in Nanking, a year ago, that he would form no alliances, offensive or defensive, as long as those provinces were not invaded. To that programme he has closely adhered. When the Cantonese troops were marching against Marshal Wu Pei Fu in Hupeh, Marshal Sun regarded the conflict as one which did not directly concern him. Realizing that the Cantonese might mark him for the next struggle in the event of the failure of Marshal Wu, he entered into indirect conversations with General Chiang in which he proposed that there was a possibility of co-operation between them if the Kuomintang would dismiss their Russians and separate the Communist Party from the Kuomintang. General Chiang countered with a proposal that Marshal Sun should join the Kuomintang and submit to the authority of the Nationalist Government of Canton. Practically, negotiations ended there, although peace-makers have been passing between Nanking and Hankow, seeking to lessen the seriousness of the political struggle between the two feudal lords.

Marshal Sun's Stand.

So far as the present war in Kiangsi is concerned, Marshal Sun takes the stand that he was attacked in one of his provinces and must fight to maintain his original programme. He has not invaded Hupeh or Kwangtung nor will he fight outside the provinces under his control. He has not even defended the city of Pingshiang, which General Chu Peh Teh took without a fight. He is apparently waiting for General Chiang to come further into the province of Kiangsi where he will meet him when, and where he pleases. From that standpoint, strategy is with Marshal Sun. On the other hand, there is always the possibility that General Chang Chung Chang in Shantung will seek for revenge for the defeat of the Fengtien troops of Marshal Sun last year. During the past week, General Chin Yun Peng, a former Premier and political leader of the Shantung faction, has been in Nanking, where he has been negotiating a peace pact with Marshal Sun. The details of their conversations are not known, but it is clear that Marshal Sun has sufficient faith in the fact that Shantung will not attack him that he has sent the best of his army to Kiangsi, keeping very few troops in Chekiang or Kiangsu. If Marshal Sun is not attacked by Shantung, his friends say that he has more than an even chance against General Chiang Kai Shek, who has to hold a large and unsettled area with approximately 120,000 men, of whom he cannot release the major part to fight against Marshal Sun. If Shantung attacks Marshal Sun, there can be almost no hope in his prospect of holding even Kiangsu.

The Marshal's Associates.

Under any feudal system, the overlord has to depend to a very large extent upon the fidelity of his subordinates, some of whom may be associated with him very loosely. Marshal Sun has many such associates and his opponents are definitely calculating on possible insurrection and treason to effect his defeat. For instance, Marshal Sun has removed all his troops from Chekiang, including the Military Governor, General Lu Hsiang Ting, one of his closest associates. He has no personal adherent in Chekiang, the affairs of the province being in the hands of the Civil Governor, Hsia Chao, of whom it has been said that he has unmade every Tuchun or Tupan who ever held office over him. There is also in Chekiang a provincial autonomy movement and a provincial militia which may at any time seize the authority and renounce Marshal Sun. Marshal Sun has waved away all these considerations and has taken no steps to defend his authority in Chekiang. He is said to have adopted the view that Hsia Chao has had things more to his liking since Marshal Sun came to Nanking than ever in his career and that he would prefer to be under Sun Chuan Fang than under Chiang Kai Shek. For whereas Sun Chuan Fang recognizes the relationships of feudalism and gives those under him many opportunities, General Chiang is aiming at a firmly centralized national government, dominated by his political party. Every official in that government must be a member of the party and must submit to party discipline, which might result in a term of imprisonment after the fashion of Generals Wu Teh Chen and Hsiung Keh Wu. In a word, party discipline of the Kuomintang type is dangerous and repugnant to the feudal official and he would rather stay outside the party. Therefore, Marshal Sun fears no treason in his rear as long as the alternative is service under General Chiang and his party.

Shanghai.

As regards Shanghai, Marshal Sun's attitude is one of sternness. The port offers possibilities of an unfriendly rear, with constant propaganda and labour troubles. But Marshal Sun's police officers are handling the problem without mincing matters. They are assuming that there must be no milk-and-water policy during war time. Rumours to the effect that General Chiang already has an army in Shanghai ready for action when he approaches are not taken seriously by Marshal Sun's officials. No large body of men could hide in Chinese territory or the Settlements without being discovered and discovery would lead to imprisonment. As long as Marshal Sun suffers no reverse in Kiangsi, no serious trouble can be expected here. And, in spite of possibilities here, Marshal Sun has stationed only two regiments of troops in the Shanghai area and is depending largely upon his police and the local officials to maintain order.

Political prognostications are plentiful; yet in spite of denials on the part of both Marshal Sun and the Kuomintang adherents, it is not impossible that some peace arrangement will be found. Thus far, Marshal Sun has not fought with the Kuomintang army and therefore there is no blood between them. He has stated most positively that he will not invade their territory. At the same time, they have the serious problem of consolidating their gains in two new provinces, Hunan and Hupeh, both of which have always been hard units to crack. Under such circumstances, the long marches through the mountains and gorges of Kiangsi may not prove as easy a task for the Canton army, many of whose troops have seen their first fighting in this war. It must, naturally, not be forgotten that General Chiang's staff work is done by a Russian veteran, General Galens, which gives him perhaps some little advantage over Marshal Sun. But the latter has the advantage of a consolidated rear with his commissariat in his own territory. On these assumptions, the peace-makers believe that they will not fail, particularly if a counter-offensive is started in Honan.

ADDRESS BY PROF. LANGSNER.

SHANGHAI QUEST SOCIETY ASKS QUESTIONS.

Professor Maximilian Langsner was the principal speaker at the Royal Asiatic Hall last evening (says the *Shanghai Mercury* of the 14th instant) on the occasion of the first combined meeting of the China Society of Arts and Science and the Quest Society. There was a large attendance of members and friends interested and among those who subjected the Professor to a severe cross examination were Drs. H. Chatley, R. Fernbach and Messrs. A. J. Hughes and A. de C. Sowerby.

The Professor, before permitting questions, gave a short address in which he described life as an occult manifestation, mental telepathy as the oldest science and priests and tribal oracles as prophets and clairvoyants. Telepathy was thought feeling and not thought reading. The science was similar to radio as it consisted of sending and receiving. Fortune tellers by cards and palmists were really telepathists and it was possible to "telepathize" six of eight thousand miles, when midnight was the best time for such a test.

Dr. Chatley was the principal questioner and expressed disappointment at the lecture which he classed as based on book knowledge instead of actual proof.

Professor Langsner replied that his lack of English perhaps prevented him from making himself clear but his demonstration in the Town Hall would explain all that he wished to tell his audience. Dr. Fernbach also asked a few questions from a medical point of view.

THE "HUMBUG OF PEKING."

"CANTON THE FUTURE HOPE OF CHINA."

AN ENGLISH LABOUR VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The following article was contributed by Mr. C. L'Estrange Malone, the Irish Soviet sympathizer, to the columns of the *Daily Herald*, the official organ of the British Labour Party. It is not without interest as an example of the type of propaganda being placed before the English working classes where China is concerned.

Mr. C. L'Estrange Malone, who has just returned from China, in an interview, gives his impressions of two great rival cities—Peking and Canton.

Anyone who has met the Chinese in North, Centre and South must realize that although there may be differences between those one meets in Peking, Shanghai and Canton, yet the Chinese are one people, one nation, bound together by an age-old civilization, an extremely high culture and definite characteristics, needing only to find the form of government through which they may be able to realize national unification and end the civil strife which has broken China into the zones of many warring bandits.

Military Swashbucklers.

We must open our eyes to the "Humbug of Peking." There is no Central Government or authority in China at the moment. But as a result largely of its historical position, and also because it is easier to continue the humbug rather than launch into the intricate complications of change which facing realities would involve, the foreign Powers continue to recognize as the Government of China whatever military swashbuckler has his nominees in the Peking offices, when its writ seldom extends outside those massive and ancient city walls and often has very little control within them.

In all my journeyings through China there are certain impressions which remain vividly with me. There is the contrast between the evangelical fervour and simplicity of life at the Kuominchun (National Army) headquarters which I visited at Kalgan, the fine discipline and enthusiasm, and, on the other hand, the obviously luxurious life of the staff of the army of Chang Tso Lin, when I visited his son's headquarters in Peking.

It is quite clear that Chang Tso Lin and Wu Pei Fu are equally the enemies of progress and national unification in China. I think of Hankow, the headquarters of Wu Pei Fu, his arsenal belching forth smoke and fire night and day, and, adjoining, the Hanyang works, the only iron and steel works in the whole of China, its blast furnaces and rolling mills rusting for lack of use.

In Canton it is at once clear that we are in a new progressive China. With new roads, new bridges, new parks for the people, order and discipline, far and away the finest and most wonderful Chinese city in the Far East—admitted even by its opponents to be the best Government in China—Canton is the hope of new China.

The Government of Canton, and also that of the provinces around Shanghai, now gathered under the rule of that intriguing unknown quantity, Sun Chuan Fang, are as much entitled to be regarded as the Government of China as are Chang and Wu. The "Humbug of Peking" cannot go on for ever.

Members of the Canton Government, putting the interests of the nation first, told me that they certainly do not want to be recognized as an independent Government. They do not want to dismember China. Undoubtedly, however, they should have their share of the Customs surplus instead of everything being given by its foreign controllers to Peking.

China's Future Capital?

The time may come, however, when the Canton Government will be recognized as the Government of China and the capital of China shifted from Peking to Canton. But that is another story.

BRIDE "GIVEN AWAY."

HUSBAND WHO REPENTED WHEN IT WAS TOO LATE.

PARIS.

After being married only three months, Albert Marchand, of Saint Ouen, near Paris, proposed to his friend, Henri Labeyron, that he should take his wife off his hands for a consideration of 20 francs.

Labeyron agreed to take over the wife but refused the money.

Marchand, after a few days of loneliness, repented, demanding his wife's return, but Labeyron refused.

Thereupon the husband fired four revolver shots at Labeyron, but the only result was his own arrest.

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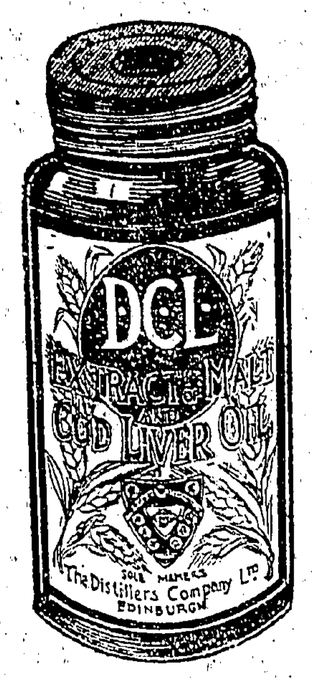
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THE SOUTHERNERS IN HANKOW.

RED PROPAGANDA AT WORK SIDE BY SIDE WITH FIGHTING.

OFFICERS WHO HARANGUE CROWDS.

STATE OF FOREIGNERS IN SZECHUAN.

[FROM RODNEY GILBERT.]

The following telegrams from Mr. Rodney Gilbert, who is representing the *North-China Daily News* in Hankow, were held up in transmission apparently by the censor. They are, however, printed as giving fuller details than those already received of recent events up the Yangtsze:—

HANKOW, September 6th.

Hanyang has been abandoned to the Cantonese because of the treacherous revolt of the second Division, while Marshal Wu Pei Fu has been forced to abandon his headquarters behind the British Concession, retiring this evening to Kiangan with all troops loyal to him, in order to await reinforcements.

He assured the writer that he would not retire further, that Wuchang could hold out and that within a few days he would have sufficient men to recover all his lost positions.

Meanwhile Hankow is defenceless, the Cantonese occupation of all Chinese quarters is inevitable and the natives are considerably frightened.

Over 100,000 refugees have come into the foreign concessions which are adequately guarded.

The Russian Command.

That Russians are directing all the Cantonese operations is now abundantly proved by the observations of reliable foreigners from the Wuchang side. They have invested Wuchang on three sides but are suffering terrific losses in the Russian driven frontal attacks on the walls. Gen. Chen Chia Mo is directing the defence which is excellent, while Gen. Chin Yun Ao is with Marshal Wu Pei Fu.

Foreign gunboats in the river are frequently hit by rifle fire, while an American gunboat to-day was narrowly missed by a shell.

Good behaviour in Changsha and clever propaganda have made the local merchants rather favourable to the Reds and hordes of the local folk are undoubtedly in their service.

Coming to Marshal Wu Pei Fu's rescue are units of the 2nd, 8th, 10th, 14th, 16th, and 20th Divisions their movements being retarded by the shortage of locomotives.

A Benevolent Expedition.

September 7th.

It was reliably reported last night that Marshal Wu Pei Fu had abandoned Kiangan as indefensible and is retiring to Siaoka which commands roads from Hankow northwards as well as the railway.

The best units of the Cantonese have been withdrawn from Wuchang and are being hurried towards the Kiangsi border to anticipate Marshal Sun Chuan Fang's movements.

Second Division troops, now decorated with the Red insignia are patrolling the Native City and the Chinese settlements, while Cantonese in green uniforms are seeping in. A large body, to-day, occupied Marshal Wu Pei Fu's headquarters and officers periodically harangued the crowds on the benevolent purposes of the expedition.

Many attempts were made by the Red officers to enter the Concessions. Those who were unarmed were permitted to go through, while two who attempted to get through with arms were also found to be in possession of large sums of money when searched.

Written posters throughout the Chinese quarters promise to liberate the people and crush the British imperialism, crush the Chihli militarists and confiscate their property.

Many shops are now open and curious crowds are again in the streets.

The Dangers of Delay.

The interest of the foreign community is wholly centred on the Wanhsien episode and the greatest satisfaction is expressed by all nationalities on the subject of British naval preparations for strong expeditions into Szechuan, commencing on Sunday, as it is firmly believed that delay may cause the discomfiture of foreigners in Szechuan, while failure to send an expedition would mean the forced withdrawal of traders and missionaries.

The fear is expressed that the Legation in its usual effort to stave off radical adjustments may induce the Foreign Office to interfere with the naval plans, thereby sacrificing honour to official ease.

The U.S.S. *Palos* is getting up stream to proceed at once to Szechuan to help in the protection of foreigners against the possible violent reaction.

Action around Wuchang to-day was trifling, and many rumours are in circulation to the effect that the garrison is negotiating a surrender.

LATER.

Desultory attacks were made on Wuchang last night but were repulsed. Otherwise everything is quiet and refugees are returning to their homes outside the concessions. The Cantonese are not yet in occupation of the Native City, which is patrolled by the commander of the Second Division who turned against Marshal Wu, but Southern soldiers may be observed shopping in the streets.

The Cantonese are emulating the Kuominchun in the matter of good behaviour, are not molesting people and are overpaying and heavily taxing the merchants. The Kukuang Railway which is playing between Changsha and the outskirts of Wuchang is treating its foreign employees with courtesy.

Real Meaning Missed.

The Chinese generally do not appreciate the true meaning of the Red occupation and fear Marshal Wu Pei Fu's reinforcements more than the Russian led southerners, but the foreign communities think that while the Consular and Legation folk are aware of the significance of the Red occupation of the Yangtsze, the Legations are seemingly inclined to take it lightly.

Wu Pei Fu's withdrawal yesterday blocked the return of a special train from Chikungshan carrying 120 local residents who are now stranded 22 miles away.

The defence of the Settlements is well organized by Volunteers and the naval landing parties.

The American ships in port are:—U.S.S. *Stewart* and *Pope*, destroyers, U.S.S. *Pigeon*, flagship, and the gunboats *Elcano* and *Palos*. The British are:—cruiser, H.M.S. *Despatch*; and the monitors *Scarab*, *Bee*, *Gnat*, *Cricket* which are used to convey British and American steamers. The French have the gunboats *Alerte* and *Altair*, the Japanese the cruiser *Tone* and the gunboats *Ataka*, *Kitata* and *Sage*, while one Italian gunboat is in port.

The maximum landing party of all nationalities amounts to over 800 while the maximum number of Volunteers and Reservists available is about the same number.

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[71 [A.P.E.]

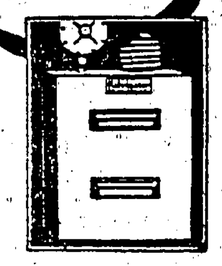
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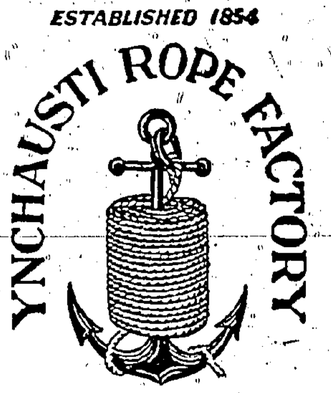
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CATHOLIC PRIEST MURDERED.

DRAMATIC ENCOUNTER WITH BRIGANDS.

BRAVERY OF STUDENT WHO WAS SLAIN.

The following detailed account of the death of Father Ruyffelaert, whose murder was briefly reported a short while ago is given by the *N.-C. Daily News*:

KUEIHUATING, August 16th.

Thursday, August 12th, at 10.30 a.m. the Reverend Father Camille Ruyffelaert, coming from Heou-ba, with a dozen student-priests was attacked by brigands about a dozen *li* from the mission residence of Kang Fang-ingtse. One student was killed by a shot and the missionary mortally wounded. He was carried to the mission house at Kang Fang-ingtse where he died a few moments afterwards. The same evening a courier despatched by the brothers of Kang Fang-ingtse brought the tragic news to us and added the following details.

The little caravan, having its baggage on a cart drawn by four mules, left Kueihuating, on Monday, August 2nd, in order to return to Eul-che-se K'ingti. As there were several small bands of brigands which operated in the southern portion of the plain they took the northern route, between the mountains and the railway line where apparent safety reigned. The travellers arrived without mishap on the following evening at T'osgho, where Father Speiitinekx announced to them that a body of brigands, formerly in the service of the military, were marauding the countryside and forcibly collecting a share of the newly harvested opium crop wherever possible.

On Wednesday a horseman was sent out by the fathers as a scout. He encountered the band of robbers at Pei-Patse, was made to give up his horse and to follow the brigands who departed toward the north-east. The following evening he was released and returned to T'osgho with the message from the bandits to Father Speltinekx that, their mounts being disabled, they were forced to borrow his horse, for several days—robbery pure and simple, but taking this form.

Brave Student's Help.

Finding the route open, Father Ruyffelaert and the students started out on the journey on Thursday morning, stopping at Kang Fang-ingtse, where the fathers informed him that the neighbourhood was quiet and the route to Eul-se K'ingsi open. They escorted the travellers for several *li* and then returned. When the party arrived at an isolated farm situated near the old bed of a stream two bandits made a sortie out of a neighbouring village, and passing the caravan at a gallop then disappeared along the river bed. They returned with other companions and opened fire. The students and the cart had taken refuge inside the farmhouse, while Father Ruyffelaert, alone, waited for the bandits, and in order to aid in getting the students to safety, fired several shots. He was immediately shot down. At this sight one of the students, armed with a rifle came out of the farm house and endeavoured to give assistance to the priest. He was pierced by two bullets and the bandits closed in on the two wounded men. The chief of the band was induced to leave Father Ruyffelaert alone, but the courageous student, Paul Licou, was killed where he stood. It was then that the band started toward the farmhouse. The intervening time had given the students opportunity to escape in all directions, the bandits paying no further attention to them, but concentrating on the cart which they robbed completely and then after helping themselves to the mules, they decamped toward the west.

The fleeing students encountered Father Van Den Bossche coming to the aid of the party. The firing had been heard at Kang Fang-ingtse and the father placed himself at the head of a group of armed Christians and hastened to the rescue. When they arrived at the spot, Father Ruyffelaert was still conscious, but in a dying condition. A stretcher was improvised and on the way back, failing rapidly, the dying man was given extreme unction during a halt. About 12.15 p.m. the *cortège* arrived at the mission residence and shortly after this Father Ruyffelaert expired.

A Useful Life.

The priest whose tragic end has just been recounted, arrived in China in 1910 and had devoted himself almost entirely during the time of his connection with his mission to teaching. He founded and directed for several years the college of Toei-tse-liang. Following that he was called to the seminary of Eul-Che-se K'ingti where he taught history, science and Chinese of which he was a profound scholar.

Whether the priest is the last victim or merely the beginning of a new list of victims in a vicinity which is so rife with bandits that all the missionaries are confined to their fortified residences and must have watchers day and night on their walls, remains a question in the minds of those concerned. The authorities have promised to put the necessary machinery in action for capturing the murderers, but it is felt that their good intentions are somewhat impaired, through the fact that most of the soldiers sued for the purpose are themselves disbanded brigands, who on the morrow might commit the same kind of outrage.

The prospect of the coming winter in this section of China is terrible. The wheat is miserable and the irrigated section which should be under cultivation is filled with poppy fields. The farmers have been forced to cultivate opium, their grain torn out to make way for the poppy. On top of this they have been taxed for the cultivation of opium. Brigandage is unchecked and the whole outlook for the winter disheartening.

SHANGHAI SPINNERS' STRIKE AT EWO MILL.

OTHERS THROWN OUT OF WORK BY STOPPAGE.

The No. 2 Ewo mill was forced to close down on September 14th as a result of a strike in the spinning department, which started on September 9th. The complete cessation of work in the mill was not the result of any dissatisfaction amongst the workers, but because the other departments ran short of material when the spinning room workers struck. The mill is in the same compound at 46, Yangtsze-poo Road, as the No. 1 mill, where a lock-out was declared on July 26th. In the neighbourhood of 5,000 workers are affected by the strike and lockout.

The situation in the Naigai Wata Kaisha mills of the Western district remained practically the same, all but one of the mills being closed down. The Nikka mill, also Japanese, in Pootung is still closed down as the result of a strike on July 24th.

A settlement has been reached in the strike of employees in the Dong Shing mill (Japanese) at 181, Gordon Road. On September 13th, 451 of the normal 600 mill hands returned to work and on September 14th, 850 of the normal 950 returned unconditionally.

MADRAS TRAGEDY.

EUROPEAN DIES FROM REVOLVER SHOT.

MADRAS, August 11th.

Mr. G. V. Cox, a European aged about 32, met with his death yesterday as the result of a revolver shot believed to have been self-inflicted.

Mr. Cox was admitted into the Lady Willingdon Nursing Home on the 16th of last month for a nervous breakdown and was to have left for Bombay to-day *en route* to England. He had his baggage ready yesterday, and after breakfast, at about mid-day, the loud report of a revolver shot was heard from his room and he was found staggering in a pool of blood. The Police arrived on the spot immediately and removed him to the General Hospital where, before anything could be done, he expired.

He is reported to have been in the Army throughout the Great War attached to the machine guns in France, and was holding the office of Resident Assistant Engineer on the Hotgi-Sholapur railway construction before his death.

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Do., C.	£13½ nom.
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Canton Insurance	$625 sel.
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North China Insurance	Tls. 125 nom.
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Hongkong Fire Insurance	$600 nom.
Douglases	$25 buy.
H.K., C. & M. Steamboats	$26½ nom.
Hongkong Tugs	$1½ nom.
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Do. (Def.)	$42 buy.
Shell Transports	90/- buy.
Star Ferries	$60 nom.
Waterboats	$15½ nom.
China Sugars	$21 sel.
Malabon Sugars	$36 nom.
Benguets	$1½ nom.
Kailan Mining Ad.	40/- sel.
Langkats (combined)	Tls. 23½ buy.
Do. (single)	Tls. 12½ nom.
Shanghai Explorations	Tls. 5 nom.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 7 nom.
Raubs	$4½ nom.
Tronoh Mines	80/- buy.
Ural Caspians	8/- nom.
H.K. & K. Wharfs	$110 sel.
H.K. & W. Docks	$58½ nom.
Hongkews	Tls. 170 buy.
New Engineerings	Tls. 6.10 buy.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 115½ nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	$8½ buy.
Hongkong Lands	$60 nom.
Hongkong Realtys	$7½ nom.
H.K. Territorials	$4 sel.
Humphreys Estates	$13 buy., 13.60 sel.
Prince's Buildings	$89 sel.
Rural Lands	$1½ nom.
Ewo Cottons	Tls. 9 buy.
Orientals	Tls. 2½ buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	Tls. 5½ buy.
Do. (new)	Tls. 26 buy.
China Buses	Tls. 10½ nom.
Hongkong Tramways	$22 nom.
Peak Trams (old)	$15½ nom.
Do. (new)	$7.60 nom.
Singapore Tractions	15/- buy., 15/9 sa.
Taxis	$3 sel.
Amusements	$11½ buy.
Canton Ices	$7½ nom.
Cements (combined)	$12 nom.
Do. (old)	$11 nom.
Do. (new)	$1½ nom.
China Lights (combined)	$19 nom.
Do. (old)	$13½ nom.
Do. (new)	$10 nom.
China Providents	$5 sel.
Constructions	$2½ nom.
Dairy Farms	$10½ sel.
Der A Wings	$6 sel.
Hongkong Electrics	$56 sel.
Macao Electrics	$35 nom.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	$26 sel.
Do. (old)	$10 sel.
Do. (new)	$5 sel.
Lane Crawfords	$9 nom.
Mackintoshs	$19½ nom.
Sincres	$11 nom.
United Asbestos	$20 sel.
Watsons (old)	$13 sel.
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BEFORE THEIR RETURN TO AMERICA OF

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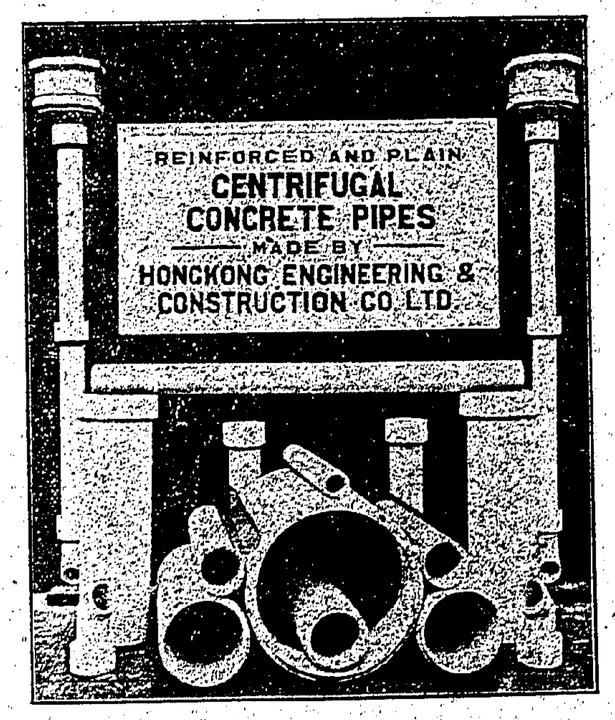
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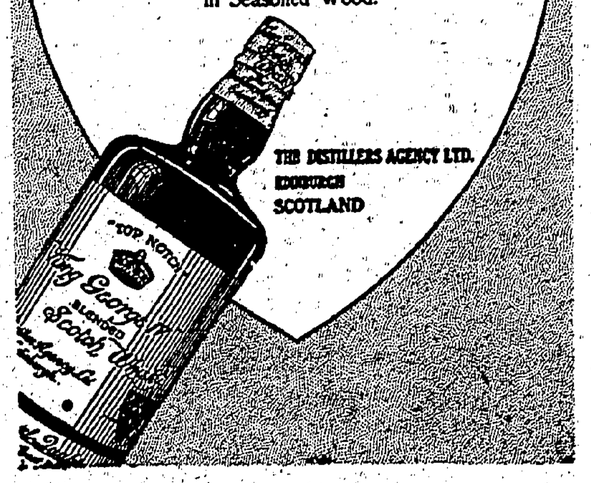
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YESTERDAY'S CASES.

COOLIE CHARGED WITH MURDER FOUND INSANE.

Mouth agape, grinning idiotically, polishing the brass rails of the dock with a piece of towel clutched in his hand, looking about with a bewildering stare, such were the actions of Wu Kun, a Chinese coolie, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, when he was arraigned on a charge of murder. He was found to be incapable of standing his trial, and was ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure.

The accused was alleged to have caused the death of another Chinese coolie in Rutter Street some two months ago by throwing a bucket of boiling water over him.

Mr. H. K. Holmes was for the Crown, and prisoner was represented by Mr. Somerset Fitzroy.

Sane Or Not.

Mr. Holmes said that the question whether the accused was or was not to be arraigned on a charge of murder depended largely on the prisoner's sanity, and whether his intellect prevented him from being able to understand his trial.

The jury was then impanelled.

Continuing, Mr. Holmes said that the jury would first have to consider the question whether prisoner was sane.

Haunted By Voices.

Dr. J. R. Craig said he had prisoner under his observation at Victoria Gaol. He found him dull, pre-occupied, apathetic, and with a vacant expression. Accused could converse fairly rationally, but at times his remarks were distinctly irrelevant. He had also informed witness that he was troubled by voices. It was rather difficult to ascertain whether he was deluded when witness first saw him, but he was now of opinion that he was deluded. Accused's attention was not easily claimed, and he appeared as if he were seeing something which held him for the time being. At times he laughed unnecessarily, and seemed unable to grasp the true value of things.

Accused's Indifference.

Asked to give a concrete instance, Dr. Craig said that when accused was informed of the deceased's death, his only remark was, "We all want to live, we don't want to die."

Dr. Craig's attention was called to the conduct of prisoner in the dock.

He replied that his behaviour was almost always like that, but at that moment it appeared to be more pronounced than generally.

Dr. Craig was also asked if accused's conduct was the result of pretence. He replied that to his mind prisoner was genuine.

Incapable.

Mr. Fitzroy asked if it was likely that the accused could understand his trial. Witness replied that the accused was incapable of following his trial.

The Chief Justice: Supposing that some question arose in which Counsel wanted to get instructions from him; would he be able to give clear instructions?—I don't think so.

Evidence of Insanity.

A woman who was called, said that formerly prisoner lived at her house at 13, Rutter Street. He was married and at the time appeared to be quite normal. One day he went out to sell some chickens. He returned in the evening and his behaviour became strange. He cried and said there were many people assuming his "likeness." He also said that all the family were to be taken back to Canton to be shot. He also complained that witness had given him some snuff intending to kill him. After that day he stopped working, and lay in bed day and night.

An Unusual Case.

The Chief Justice said that it was a very unusual case. If the man could understand the evidence he might be able to put forward some defence, but as he was incapable of giving instructions, it was not right to try him. The law provided other machinery in such cases. The jury would have to decide whether the man was sane.

The jury returned a verdict that the prisoner was unable to stand his trial.

His Lordship stated that prisoner would be detained during His Majesty's pleasure.

THE PRAYA MURDER.

ANOTHER PLEA OF INSANITY.

Lai Kan was charged with the murder of a fellow-employee, on the premises of the China Commercial Company of Connaught Road Central.

The Attorney-General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. Somerset Fitzroy defended.

In answer to the charge, prisoner pleaded guilty, and when the seriousness of such an admission was explained to him he adhered to his plea, but added that he did not know he had done wrong.

His Lordship then ordered that a plea of not guilty be recorded.

The Attorney-General referring to the previous case where the question of the accused's mentality had arisen, said it would arise in the present one also. He would like to point out the differences between the two cases. The previous case had concerned the question as to whether the prisoner was in a fit mental state to stand his trial, without question as to whether he was or was not sane when the act was committed. In the present case no doubt the mental condition of the prisoner would be discussed, but it would be a question as to whether he was or was not sane at the time he committed the act which resulted in death.

He had no doubt that the accused did kill the deceased, and the only question on that point would be his mental condition at the time he committed the act.

Proofs Of Sanity.

Quoting rules of law on the point, Mr. Kemp said the law assumed every person to be sane unless otherwise proved. That meant the law considered every person to know whether he was doing right or wrong. To establish a defence of insanity it must be clearly proved that at the time the act was committed the accused was labouring under such defect of reason or disease of the mind as not to know the nature of the act he was doing, or, if he did, he did not know he was doing wrong.

After going further into the point, Mr. Kemp said the accused made two statements, in which he stated what he had done and his reason for doing it. From these statements it would be clear to the jury that he knew at the time the nature of the act. He knew he was killing a man. He (Mr. Kemp) would submit that the accused also knew that he was doing wrong, because they would find that after killing the man he went away, washed himself, put on clean clothes, put the blood-stained clothes in a cupboard, put away the chopper which he had used, and then made off to Macao.

Hacked To Death.

Continuing Counsel said that the deceased slept in a room near the office, and the prisoner also slept in the same building. Four people slept there on the night of the murder, but it was curious that they did not hear a sound and only discovered a murder had been committed on the following morning when an accountant came to the office, and noticed signs of the struggle. The deceased had between seventy and eighty wounds, and it was evident that the fight had partly taken place outside the room, as there was blood along the walls, and all the evidences of a death struggle. The accused was missing and the police were called. Articles, the property of the accused, showing signs of blood were found, and the chopper which also bore traces of blood was found in an empty room.

Fear Of Leprosy.

One of the prisoner's statements, which was read, contained a passage to the effect that the accused woke the deceased and asked him if he had purposely introduced a leprous woman to him. He made no answer. Accused's reason was he wanted to find out whether he had actually contracted leprosy. If the deceased had answered he would not have killed him. He did not speak, however, and he must have had intentions of harming him by introducing him to a leprous woman.

Neither Leprous Nor Insane.

Dr. C. W. McKenny, Government Civil Hospital, was called to give evidence as to the mentality of the prisoner. He said he had seen him on different occasions between August 10th and September 6th, and had found no evidence of insanity. Prisoner had no symptoms of leprosy. Witness noticed nothing that might have led to think that the prisoner was insane on June 28th.

Answering Mr. Somerset Fitzroy, witness said the prisoner told him he thought he had contracted leprosy, but he had given up that idea. He thought it was possible that a man, under the impression he had contracted leprosy, and dwelling on the point, might have an attack of insanity, but he did not think it probable unless the man had a bad mental balance. He did not consider that if a man was feeling for worms under his skin, it showed a bad mental balance.

Mr. Fitzroy remarked that during two periods the prisoner was under the observation of a Chinese doctor, Cheung Wing Tai. He had given evidence at other proceedings to the effect that at the time the man was insane. Did that in any way alter witness's opinion of the prisoner having a bad mental balance?

Witness replied that could only speak from his own observation.

Mr. Fitzroy: Would you go so far as to say he was not mentally unbalanced on June 27th or 28th?—No, I have no evidence to say he was.

Articles Of Clothing.

Various employees of the China Commercial Company were called and identified various clothing.

A pawn broker's accountant recognised some clothes as those on which he paid some money. They were brought to the shop by a young man.

Cross-examined, witness said he could not say whether accused was the man.

A Human Finger.

Detective-Inspector Murphy said he found blood near the desk outside the cubicle where the body was found. He also found a severed human finger, and blood on the walls and on the floor. He recognised an iron crow-bar as one which was bloodstained when he discovered it on the premises.

Arrested In Macao.

The Attorney-General read the evidence of Dr. Minett, in which he said he received various articles of clothing and a towel and found on them human blood. He also examined a chopper and found human blood on it.

A Chinese constable said he went to Macao on June 28th and on June 30th saw the accused arrested in a street there.

A Chinese lance-sergeant, who also went to Macao, said that accused on being asked if he wanted to say anything, made a statement. He was not pressed nor threatened in any way.

A Clerk in the Macao Police Force said that before accused made his statement, he was told that he was arrested in connection with the murder in Connaught Road.

A Gruesome Murder.

The Attorney-General then read the statement. It contained, in less detail, the confession in the statement which had been previously read. Accused related how he had been introduced by the deceased to a woman, from whom he had thought he had contracted leprosy. He challenged the deceased with having known that the woman was leprous, but he did not reply. He then struck him with the chopper, and hacked him to pieces. The deceased eventually ceased to struggle, but seeing that he was still breathing, he gave him one extra slash so as to be sure that he was dead. The accused further stated he knew full well that leprosy could not be cured, and he not fearing to die himself, decided that the deceased also should not live.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

A SINGLE SURVIVOR.

THE STORY OF A PIRACY.

A case in which three men are charged with piracy, in which it was alleged that men, women, children, and a baby, were pushed into the sea, and a boy of 15 was the sole survivor, was also commenced yesterday before Mr. Justice Wood.

Mr. Dyer Ball (the Assistant Attorney-General, with Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith) was for the Crown.

C. G. Alabaster, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Deacons) represented the first prisoner; Mr. H. G. Sheldon (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Masters) was for the second prisoner; and the third prisoner was represented by Mr. T. Addis (instructed by Messrs. Hastings, Dennys & Bowley).

Master Struck Down.

Mr. Dyer Ball said that the case was one of piracy accompanied by violence. On May 20th at about 7 p.m. the boat on which the piracy occurred was engaged in fishing with a number of other boats at a place near Lapsapmei Island, west of Cheung Chau and south of Lantau. On board was the master, his mother and his wife, his brother and his betrothed a girl of nine years of age, a boy of 15 years of age and a baby. The boat was actually under way at the time, when another boat belonging to the first prisoner drew alongside. The first prisoner jumped on to the boat, with a chopper in his hand made for the master and struck him down. Two other men also boarded the boat.

Women Bundled Overboard.

Two of the men, continued Mr. Dyer Ball, the first and second prisoners, had been identified by the boy. The pirates then attacked the women, knocked them down, ransacked and searched their pockets, and without more ado, bundled them into the sea. The master's brother was also thrown overboard and the boy threw himself over. He swam for a mile or so and landed on Rocky Island. He was eventually picked up by a fishing junk. He was, as far as could be ascertained the sole survivor. The others had never been seen or heard of since. The pirates also took away the boat.

Stole Property.

At the time of the attack two other boats were a little distance away, but as the occupants were unarmed they considered that discretion was the better part of valour and sailed away.

(Continued on next column.)



THERE is no worry or anxiety in rearing Baby healthfully and happily, even in a tropical climate, when Glaxo is used as Baby's food.

Glaxo is the food that has been used to rear the children in five Royal Nurseries. Court Physicians see that Royal Babies have the best and most nourishing food—that is why Glaxo has been chosen.

Give your Baby Glaxo, and watch the difference after a few days; see how restfully he sleeps, how contented he is and how steadily he increases in weight. *Ask your Doctor!*

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The Vitamin Milk-Food

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., SOLE AGENTS.

DEATH PACT.

CHINESE WOMEN DIE TOGETHER.

A death pact formed the underlying idea in a case in which two young Chinese women were, yesterday morning, found lying dead in a bed at their home at No. 130, Canton Road, Kowloon.

One of them had a deep gash, inflicted with a razor, in the throat, while the other showed evidence of having been poisoned through an overdose of opium. The couple were discovered clasped in each other's arms.

Police enquiries whilst showing that the women were employed as amahs, have not yet established the motive of the suicides.

Property belonging to the occupants of the pirated boat included a gold coin, a pair of gold twisted bangles and two rings. The coin was found in the possession of the first prisoner, and the bangle, pawned on the instructions of his wife were recovered from a pawnshop. Each of the other prisoners had one of the rings. The first prisoner was arrested in a house in the Colony, and the two others were separated apprehended in Macao.

Dealing with the statements made by the men when charged, the Assistant Attorney-General said that the first prisoner stated he was forced to row the third prisoner and some other men to the boat. He further stated that he was given the gold coin and bangles for the hire of his boat. The second prisoner made an attempt to prove an alibi. The third man said he was compelled to take part. He also spoke of having seen the people chopped up.

The Eyes of a Hawk.

The master of a fishing boat who was nearby that night then gave evidence. He said that he saw the first prisoner's boat, containing three other men, two of whom he recognised as the second and third prisoners going up to the pirated boat. He heard cries of "save life" and as he was frightened sailed away. Witness said that he recognised the boat as prisoner's boat because it had a white sail. The second and third prisoners were using the *yuloha*. As the boat passed it was, he said, about a 100 fathoms away.

Replying to Mr. Alabaster, witness agreed that most of the sails in the Colony were either red or white. He further stated that the men using the *yuloha* were facing opposite directions.

Mr. Alabaster: They were looking in opposite direction, it was 7 o'clock at night, you were a hundred fathoms away, and yet you say you recognise these men?—Yes.

The Wings Of Fear.

Replying to his Lordship witness said that he hurried away because he was frightened when he heard cries of "save life." (Laughter.)

His Wordship: Why did you not go to the police?—People of our class are frightened of seeing those people. (Laughter.)

Witness further stated that he had known each of the prisoners for several years.

A brother of the last witness, who was also out in his own boat that night, was giving evidence when the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

MILITARY PROSPECTS IN THE SOUTH.

KUOMINTANG REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

A BID FOR RECOGNITION.

ANOTHER APPEAL TO THE STRIKE COMMITTEE.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

"Anti-Reds" are giving out the information that the Mukden and Nanking warlords, Marshal Chang Tso Lin and General Sun Chuan Fang, have come to an understanding to co-operate with Marshal Wu Pei Fu in a joint "anti-Red" campaign against the Kuomintang in Kwangtung, Hunan, and in Hupeh. From the same sources, it is learned that "Red" operations in Kiangsi have not been so successful as has been suggested in the "Red" *communiqués*.

"Anti-Reds" have been advised that the Fukien troops will march against Eastern Kwangtung not later than September 22nd. Tupan Chow Yin Jen, of Fukien, and his troops have reached Changchow to direct the "anti-Red" attacks. Kuomintang troops have been concentrating at Chao-an since the 18th, and it is most likely that the "Reds" will undertake the first offensive against the "anti-Reds" along the Kwangtung-Fukien borders.

Replying to Kuomintang overtures for peace and the application of the Kuomintang for help, the Anfu politicians are understood to have advised the "Reds" to suspend military actions in Fukien and Kiangsi. The Anfu clique is suggesting the re-appointment of Marshal Tuan Chi Jui as Premier of the Republic.

Foreign Representation.

The Kuomintang is considering the appointment of Mr. Hu Han Min, a former Civil Governor of Kwangtung, as its special representative in Germany. The appointments of representatives to France and United States are also under consideration. Foreign countries are to be asked to recognize the Kuomintang as the Government of China, in place of Peking.

Another Appeal to the Strike Committee.

The Kuomintang Foreign Office has again written to the Canton Strike Committee urging the latter to release all goods taken as "enemy goods" but which are not really of British origin. Chinese circles interpret this changed policy as an effort on the part of the Kuomintang non-Bolshevistic section to minimize the anti-British attitude, but whether or not the Left Wing, or "Red" Section of the Party will agree to this is still a question. The formal conference of the non-Bolshevists and Bolshevists of the Kuomintang in Canton will not be in session until October 10th next.

Sincere Company.

The management of the Sincere Company up to last Sunday had refused to pay $6,000 to its employees in the Canton branch in order that they should resume work. The management holds that the strike, brought about by rival unions themselves, through no fault of the Company at all, has caused enough loss as it is and that the Company should not be required to pay "compensation" now.

The Christian General.

Mr. George Hsu Chien, who is representing Feng Yu Hsiang, the "Christian General," in Canton Kuomintang affairs, has been asked to wire his chief to make a formal statement accepting the Kuomintang appointments. The "Christian General" is said to have already returned from Moscow. So far he has done nothing to show that he has heartily accepted all the Kuomintang honours offered him.

WUCHOW HOSPITAL.

HANDED BACK TO AMERICAN MISSION.

ASSISTANCE FROM AUTHORITIES.

The Canton Information Bureau states that the Wuchow Authorities have telegraphically informed the Canton Foreign Office that the Stout Memorial Hospital, generally known as the Wuchow Hospital, has been returned to the American Baptist Mission for re-opening, and that every assistance is being extended to the latter for the purpose.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NAVAL ACTION AT CANTON.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In your issue of the 18th inst., your Shameen correspondent commented on the necessity of strong British propaganda in order to bring home to the Chinese that the recent occupation by the British bluejackets of the wharves in Canton was not purported to create an incident but to clear off the pickets as a facility for the Chinese to come to Hongkong freely by steamers. If, according to what your correspondent says, such naval action is solely for the benefit of the Chinese, then those responsible for it should be commended not only in protecting British interests in Canton but extending the same privilege to other nationals. Such altruistic motive, if this term may be used, is indeed singular if not surprising in these days of international dealings where the nineteenth century method, seemingly abandoned, regains much favour and impetus. Viewed in a calm manner, such pretension appears all the more unique when attention at "Home" should be called in the search of solutions and remedies in the present coal strike, the unemployment problem, restoration of European political harmony, and economic adjustments. Apparently, your correspondent has made up a *prima facie* case to his satisfaction, but whether Chinese opinion will be led to the same conclusion seems to be another matter.—Yours, etc.,

VERITAS.

Hongkong, September 20th, 1926.

[ED. NOTE: We frankly confess that we do not understand our correspondent's reference to the coal strike, unemployment, etc. We publish his letter because we believe that misunderstandings and misconceptions are more easily cleared up if publicity is given to views from all sides. *Veritas* apparently refuses to believe that the British naval authorities in Canton were acting from any altruistic motive or that their object was to protect Chinese. Our Shameen correspondent, in his original article, referred to the established fact that British wharves were being used by strike pickets to ambush and to shoot Chinese on their way to board British boats. The Canton Government ought to have prevented these outrages, but they did not. They allowed them to continue for fourteen months and therefore, at last, British bluejackets stepped in to put an end to the practice. Any fair minded man, of whatever nationality, would agree that such action was justified and for the benefit of the law-abiding Chinese themselves. Our Shameen correspondent pointed out that the Canton people were being led to believe that the British simply wished "to pick a quarrel" and he urged that British propaganda should give the British point of view. That is a straightforward statement of the case, as we see it. If our correspondent will deal honestly with facts we shall be glad to hear from him again, but innuendo and suggestion should be avoided.]

MOONCAKE FEAST.

CHINESE FESTIVAL TO-DAY.

There will be another Chinese festival to-day, the 15th day of the 8th moon, this being Mooncake Feast, or Mid-Autumn Festival, or *Chung Chiu Chieh* (its classical name).

The origin of this festival is placed at about 2,150 B.C., at the time when there lived the famous archer-Emperor Hao I (Hao Ngai in Cantonese).

According to the legend, the Emperor shot nine of the ten suns illuminating the heavens, but, when appealed to by the sun-god, refrained from shooting the tenth. He was given a potion which would make him immortal with a home in the sun. This potion had to be prepared in an urn at night accompanied by prayers, and, before he could take it, a concubine named Sheung Ngo drank all the potion while the Emperor slept. The woman fled to the moon to escape the vengeance of the archer-Emperor, and according to legend, she returns every year to the earth and moon-cakes are eaten on this occasion in her honour.

Tea houses reap a good harvest, and moon-shaped cakes with many wonderful ingredients are prepared months ahead and shipped to all parts of the world, where Chinese are to be found.

West Point last night was splendidly illuminated with lanterns. The festival is also the occasion for a holiday for schools and working guilds. It is also one of the four settlement days in Chinese business circles.

For nominal admission charge Europeans will be enabled to see the festival celebrations at Lee Gardens, East Point, and here too the scheme of decoration will be both wonderful and picturesque. Local moon-cake shops are displaying topical signboards and cartoons of Chiang Kai Shek, Wu Pei Fu, Sun Chuan Fang, etc.

THE BOYCOTT RUMOURS.

HOW THEY ORIGINATED.

CANTON'S NEW POLICY OUTLINED.

MR. EUGENE CHEN'S LETTER TO THE BRITISH CONSUL.

Rumours were current in Hongkong on Sunday that the boycott would be over in three weeks. Similar rumours have been circulated before and it were better that too much attention should not be paid to them until it is established, beyond doubt, that they have some solid basis. We made enquiries in official quarters regarding the situation and were informed that there was no change. Our own information is that more pickets than ever before are now being trained in Canton. That does not point to any immediate cessation of the commercial disorder. While the pickets remain the boycott can never be settled.

The basis for the recent rumour was a letter addressed by Mr. Eugene Chen to the Acting British Consul-General in Canton. The exact terms of the letter were not to hand on Sunday and, therefore, no comment could be made upon them. The letter was issued officially yesterday and we refer to it in our leading article to-day. Note should be made that it is headed "Republic of China." "Nationalist Government." If there were a stable and truly representative Government in the Republic of China the letter would be of considerable importance. In present circumstances merchants would be well advised not to place too much reliance upon it. It is as follows:

REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT.

CANTON, September 18th, 1926.

SIR,—I have the honour to confirm the statement made to you yesterday that arrangements have been made to end the boycott on or before October 10th (most probably at the end of September) and that the proper Chinese authorities will levy a special consumption tax of 2½ per cent. on ordinary imports and 5 per cent. on imported luxuries together with a special production or producers' tax on exports. It is proposed to calculate the new rates on Customs Memo. and to arrange for the Customs authorities to clear papers only on production of vouchers verifying payment of such new special taxes.

I have to add that the arrangements referred to have been made with the Strike Committee.

I have the honour to be, etc., etc., etc.,

(Sd.) CHEN YU JEN,
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

J. Fitzgerald Brenan, Esquire,
H.B.M. Acting Consul-General,
The Shameen.

THE BRITISH CONSUL'S PROTEST.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF MR. SIM KYE LIM IN SWATOW.

SCOUNDRELS IN THE GUISE OF STRIKE PICKETS.

The facts regarding the seizure and ill-treatment of Mr. Sim Kye Lim, a British subject in Swatow, have already been fully recorded in the *Daily Press*. In our issue of September 9th we published Mr. Sim Kye Lim's sworn personal statement which described, in full detail, the barbarous methods used by the Strike Pickets. Concluding that statement Mr. Lim said:

> "I wish to place on record for the information and guidance of all British subjects of Chinese race my emphatic protest against the way in which the strikers were permitted by the British Government to treat me."

As will be seen from the letters below the British Government has protested vigorously. But where there is no Government, or where strike pickets are allowed to override Government, written protests are of little avail.

Mr. J. F. Brenan the acting British Consul General in Canton, forwarded the following letter to the acting Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Canton:

"With reference to your communication of September 4th, informing me that Sim Kye Lim had been released by the Swatow boycott pickets on the security of the Wan Sheng firm, I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter addressed on September 8th, by His Majesty's Consul at Swatow to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at that place, from which you will obtain a true account of Mr. Sim's imprisonment and the manner of his release.

"I trust you will bring to the attention of the Political Council, this illuminating example of the methods employed by the scoundrels, who, in the guise of strike pickets, have been committing every imaginable offence against decency and order for the past year, and whose conduct must compromise seriously in the minds of all civilised people, the legitimate aims and aspirations of the Chinese Nationalist Party."—(Signed) J. F. Brenan, Acting Consul-General, Canton.

Swatow Consul's Protest.

The protest of Mr. Cecil Kirke, H.B.M. Consul at Swatow, which was enclosed by Mr. Brenan, reads as follows:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, informing me that you had written to the Strike Committee to release Sim Kye Lim.

"This man was released on the 2nd instant.

"In reply to my enquiries, he informs me that at ten a.m. on August 16th, as he was entering the office of Messrs. Bradley & Co., he was attacked by about a dozen armed pickets in plain clothes, who in spite of all protests, and the permit issued to him by Mr. Hsu Fu, the Executive Delegate, dragged him off with ropes to the headquarters of the Strike Committee.

"Arrived there, he was immediately interrogated by two members of the committee, who enquired what right he had to visit Messrs. Bradley & Co. during the strike and boycott. He replied that as a British subject he had a perfect right to visit his employers and he further explained the circumstances in which he had received a permit from Hsu Fu, which was valid until negotiations between the Bund Reclamation Bureau and Messrs. Bradley & Co., were completed. The strikers stated that they cared nothing at all for the Executive Delegate's permit.

"After a few more questions had been put to him, Mr. Sim was flung into a dirty cell and a heavy rusty chain was padlocked tightly round his neck so that he could hardly swallow. For three days and nights he lay in that foul place chained to the wall.

"He could not, of course, sleep and all the food he received was the dirty scraps from his goalers' table. By the fourth day he was worn out and sick with fever and not until he had been reduced to this condition was the chain removed from his neck.

"On the third day he was again interrogated by five scoundrels, who appeared to be leaders of the gang, and by threats of shooting him out of hand, they forced him to sign some document." (You will, of course, understand that as his signature was obtained by compulsion nothing that the document contains can be used against him.)

"He was then sent back to the filthy cell, a room about 18 feet by 12 feet, in which were incarcerated some twenty other unfortunate victims of these bandits. The room contained two open tubs used as urinals by the prisoners and had no ventilation, and in these disgusting surroundings, Mr. Sim remained until September 2nd.

"At 1 p.m. on that day he was again chained and padlocked around the neck and interrogated by the self-same 'judges,' who offered him the choice of either paying them $2,000 or be sent to Canton for execution or indefinite imprisonment.

"On his protesting against this outrage he was threatened with revolvers and the chain was twisted so tightly round his neck that he thought they were about to strangle him.

"Finally by this method of torture they succeeded in extorting from him $800 and he was then released, his nerves and health much impaired.

"Comment on this disgraceful incident, or on the character of the Government that allows such barbarous conduct to take place under their very eyes is unnecessary. Suffice it to say that I am reporting the case to His Majesty's Minister in Peking, who will no doubt see to it that the British Government and the International Commission on Extraterritoriality are fully informed of the circumstances.

"In the meantime, I must lodge with you the strongest possible protest against the treatment accorded to Sim Kye Lim, and I reserve the right to claim full compensation, not only in respect of the sum of money extorted from him by the bandits who seized him, but for all moral and material damage that he may have suffered at their hands."—(Signed) Cecil Kirke, H.M. Consul at Swatow to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Swatow.

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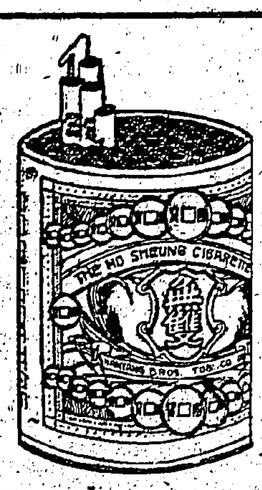
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the Sum of £40,000, will be Received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, until 11 o'CLOCK A.M., on the 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1926.

The Tenders to state the Total Amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, Etc."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

"Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby Notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills)."

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporated capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

H. G. RILEY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Treasury Chest Officer, R.A.P.C.

His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 20th September, 1926. [3979

CHINESE CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

WITH Reference to CHINESE CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION of 13TH INSTANT, the Inspector General of Customs now directs that FAMINE RELIEF SURTAX is to be LEVIED on All Goods applied for on or after 1ST NOVEMBER, 1926, Irrespective of Date of Shipment to China, i.e., No Goods will be Exempt From SURTAX between 1ST NOVEMBER and 31ST DECEMBER inclusive.

N. R. M. SHAW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs *ad interim*
For KOWLOON and DISTRICT.

York Buildings,
Hongkong, 20th September, 1926. [3980

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE HEREBY REMINDED that the 29TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING which was held on JULY 22nd, 1926, and Adjourned, will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1926, at 11.30 o'CLOCK A.M.

FOR CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

"St. George's" Building,
Hongkong, September 20th, 1926. [3974

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS for the FOURTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 9TH OCTOBER, 1926 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained at the RACE COURSE, CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES and HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX.

ENTRIES Will CLOSE at 12 o'CLOCK NOON on SATURDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1926. [3906

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH YEARLY DRAWING of TWENTY DEBENTURES of the HONGKONG CLUB (1920 Issue—$500 Each) was held in the CLUB HOUSE on TUESDAY, THE 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1926, when the following Debentures were Drawn for Redemption:—

5	348	435	682
49	368	474	689
65	380	524	703
225	384	561	743
300	425	671	753

and will be Payable at the HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on THURSDAY, THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1926, in Exchange for Surrender of Same.

By Order,
T. A. ROBERTSON, Lieut.-Col.,
3957] Secretary.

THE KOWLOON FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will take place on FRIDAY, 24TH INST., at the CLUB'S PAVILION, Commencing at 5.45 P.M.

F. WHEELER,
3955] Acting Hon. Secretary.

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY (1918), LIMITED.

WITH Reference to the NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS of This Company dated 26th MAY, 1926, whereby the FINAL CALL of $3.00 Per Share on NEW SHARES was made Payable on 1ST OCTOBER, 1926, instead of 4th JUNE, 1926, the General Managers and Consulting Committee have decided, in view of the Conditions Prevailing at present, To Further Extend the Time for Payment of This Call.

NOTICE IS ACCORDINGLY HEREBY GIVEN that the DATE for PAYMENT of the FINAL CALL is POSTPONED to 1ST MARCH, 1927, and that the Form of Bankers' Receipt already sent to Shareholders can be used as though the Date named therein were the 1ST MARCH, 1927.

FOR THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1918), LTD.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1926. [3877

INTIMATIONS.

FELIX VILLAS.—At the TERMINUS of the new BUS SERVICE, European residences equipped with modern sanitation, electric light, gas, as well as garage and comprising 6 rooms, 4 bathrooms, servants' quarters, etc., at $150 and upwards. These comfortable residences, on MOUNT DAVIS ROAD, face South and are situated in one of the most delightful localities in Hongkong. Apply to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [3429

BUNGALOWS, REPULSE BAY.

TO BE LET.—For Particulars and Order to View, please Apply to HONGKONG REALTY AND TRUST Co., LTD., EXCHANGE BUILDING, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong. [3961

TO LET.—From 1ST NOVEMBER, "HOLYROOD," No. 13, CHATHAM ROAD, Kowloon, A Six-roomed Semi-detached HOUSE, Facing the Sea.—Apply to: J. M. NORONHA, CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTRÊME-ORIENT. [3977

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H6—Beautifully furnished room, bath attached, Mid-Level.
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C1—"Derrington", 9 rooms. ...Plus taxes $450
C2—Conduit Road, 7 rooms. Hotwater system and fixtures.
C2—Bowen Road, 6 rooms .. $225 & taxes
L1—Chatham Road, 12 rooms ... $500
W4—Babington Path Flats $100/125
L1—Cameron Rd., 3 rooms, Tax 13% & $95
X1—Macdonnell Road $156/174
C2—Bowen Road, 3 rooms ... $110/120
A1—May Road, 5 rooms ... $218/240

TENANTS WANT:

T4—Kowloon Flat unfurnished.
G6—b/6 rooms, Mid-level, Hongkong.
B11—6 rooms, furnished, preferred, Peak.
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C4—Furnished Flat above Bowen Road.

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SOLE AGENT:—

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DEATH.

WILSON.—On September 14th, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, suddenly, ELIZABETH COX, dearly beloved wife of A. R. WILSON, aged 55 years.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1926.

CANTON'S NEW POLICY.

IF Mr. EUGENE CHEN'S letter to the British Consul, published elsewhere in to-day's paper, represents a sincere endeavour to end the trade boycott how is it that more pickets are being trained and placed under arms in Canton at the present moment than ever before? Pickets will not be required if the boycott is to cease on October 10th. If Mr. EUGENE CHEN and the Strike Committee believed that they would be able to carry their present proposals into effect they would not waste time, and money in drilling these men and providing uniforms for them. We would therefore counsel British merchants not to be too optimistic regarding the prospect of an immediate resumption of normal trading conditions. Those conditions will only arrive when the strike pickets depart and, unfortunately for us and also for the prestige of the "Nationalist Government of the Republic of China," the pickets are still with us and, as stated, in greater numbers than formerly.

At the same time we do not wish to pour cold water upon the Canton proposals or to suggest that no good whatsoever can come from them. Mr. EUGENE CHEN, as the accredited representative of the Canton Government, does not throw out tentative suggestions or invite our co-operation. He boldly lays down a scheme which he says has been decided upon and will be carried through. It is not for us to offer criticism or to condemn. Hongkong has more than once endeavoured to reach a satisfactory settlement with its neighbour and has been unsuccessful. Now Canton ignores us and the British nation and opens dealings direct with the Treaty Powers. At this stage, therefore, this Colony stands aside and assumes the role of a spectator. Mr. EUGENE CHEN'S letter has undoubtedly already been forwarded to Peking. There it will be carefully considered by the representatives of the Powers concerned, and, after they have consulted their various Governments, a collective reply should be forwarded by the doyen of the Diplomatic Corps. If that reply is favourable to the Southern policy, we presume Col. HAYLEY-BELL, the Commissioner of Customs at Canton, will receive his instructions accordingly and everything will be plain sailing. If the Powers will not countenance the scheme outlined—and under present conditions it would appear almost impossible for them to do so—the tenor of Mr. EUGENE CHEN'S letter leads to the presumption that the Canton Government will proceed to establish its own Customs organisation and collect the taxes on its own account. In such a case it will be for the Powers to agree upon action that may be considered necessary. In any event Great Britain escapes from the irksome and entirely uncongenial role of "the goat." For too long a period she has borne the whole of the burden of Canton's animosity and it is high time the responsibilities and the penalties were shared. The breakdown of Mr. EUGENE CHEN'S latest plan—if it is doomed to meet with failure—must not be laid at Great Britain's door.

All we have to do now, therefore, is to wait patiently for developments. But in the meantime it is interesting to speculate upon Mr. EUGENE CHEN'S sincerity. Does he honestly believe the plan he has outlined has the remotest chance of success. The taxes proposed are those which, according to the Washington Conference, were to be approved by the signatories to the Nine Power Treaty on condition that China abolished likin. If there was a stable Government in China and likin had been abolished, and the taxes had been formally approved by the Tariff Conference they would be automatically imposed and collected by the Maritime Customs and dealt with in the course of the ordinary routine of that organisation. But none of these conditions has been complied with and now Canton calmly states that it will impose the taxes on its own account and use the proceeds for its own purposes, *inter alia* for the payment of compensation to the so-called strikers. It is a tremendously big programme and Mr. EUGENE CHEN must have realised this when he drew it up. There we will leave the matter for the moment. As we have said Great Britain cannot decide the issue alone and we trust this will be remembered if Mr. EUGENE CHEN'S plans do not materialise in the precise way in which presumably he hopes and trusts they will do.

The return of notifiable cases, during the 48 hours ended the 19th instant, records one Chinese case of enteric fever.

The engagement is announced of Mr. J. H. Law, of No. 18, Ashley Road, Kowloon, to Miss Irene Lucy Mary Lim, of Melbourne, Australia.

At the Cuban Consulate, Alexandra Building, have been exposed the new rules which regulate Chinese emigration to Cuba and which can be examined by all persons interested.

The body of the late Mr. H. H. Fowkes, a well-known Shanghai yachtsman, who met his death under tragic circumstances in a recent storm, has been found by the Shanghai River Police at New Point.

Sir Henry Gollan, K.C., leaves for Shanghai soon after the close of the September Criminal Sessions. His Honour will sit with Sir Skinner Turner in Appellate Jurisdiction, and the sitting is expected to last for ten days or more.

A six-side tournament, under the auspices of the Hongkong Football Club, will take place on the Club Ground on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week. All interested are asked to be in attendance at the Club this evening, when teams will be arranged.

Whilst motoring in the New Territories during the week-end, Mr. H. A. Stout knocked down a Chinese boy near the Lokloba village, causing minor injuries which did not necessitate the detention of the lad at the Kwong Wah Hospital, where he was taken by Mr. Stout immediately after the accident.

Shareholders are reminded that the 29th ordinary general meeting of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Ltd., which was held on July 22nd, and adjourned, will be held at the registered offices of the Company, Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., St. George's Building, to-morrow morning at 11.30.

There will be a meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, and among the items on the agenda is a letter from the Government relative to mosquito-breeding in lots of wet cultivation in the outlying areas of New Kowloon. A minute as to short leave to the President will also come up.

Two clerks, an Indian and a Chinese, at the local Post Office were charged at the Central Magistracy yesterday with the alleged theft of parcels. Both defendants were formally remanded for one week on bail of $100 each. Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defence of the Indian clerk and Mr. D. McCallum for the other.

A misunderstanding by a tea-house waiter in not understanding the Shantung dialect was stated to have been the cause of a man striking a customer on the head with a stool. The man was charged at the Central Magistracy yesterday along with three customers for disorderly conduct. The waiter was fined $10 and the others were discharged.

Mr. L. E. Hopkins, manager of the P. & O. Banking Corporation, was the host yesterday morning when a large number of the Bank's clients attended to congratulate him upon the opening of the Bank's new premises in Prince's Building. Mons. A. Landau, manager of the Café Parisien, was personally present in charge of the champagne and refreshments.

Another mail from Home and Europe *viâ* Siberia was due yesterday by the s.s. *Tjisaroea*, but this vessel did not arrive in time for delivery before closing time at the mails department of the Post Office. Her mail should be ready this morning, however. She brings 37 bags from the United Kingdom. Another Home mail (letters only) *viâ* Negapatam, is due on Thursday by the s.s. *Talma*. The letters are dated London, August 28th.

According to the P. & O. schedule of sailings the *Macedonia* should leave London on October 8th and the *Delta* on October 21st. The P. & O. Office, however, informs us that these vessels have now changed places. Some passengers have kept to their original date of sailing while others have kept to the ship upon which they originally booked. The passengers' lists for these boats as given in the *Daily Press* on Saturday are therefore subject to considerable alteration.

Another entertainment is being arranged in aid of the funds of the Victoria Branch of the Ministering Children's League. On Thursday, September 30th, a programme, which promises to be an excellent one, of dances, songs and music, will be given at the Theatre Royal, beginning at 9.15 p.m. Among those who have promised to contribute to the programme are the following:—Mrs. Bloxham, Mrs. Womack, Miss E. Birkett, Mrs. C. A. Browne, Miss Jane Paton, Major Macready, Mr. F. Mason, Mr. Horder, Mr. Alec. Potts, Mr. R. H. Charles, Capt. E. Clarke, Mr. Keown, and Miss Violet Capell and her pupils.

The adjourned enquiry in connection with the Pokfulam Pumping Station disaster during the storm of July 19th was to have been resumed at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, but owing to the illness of one of the members of the jury, Mr. R. E. Lindsell further adjourned it until next Monday afternoon. At the next hearing it is expected that Professor Earle, of the Hongkong University, will be called to give evidence with regard to a report, which he was stated to have made to the P.W.D. authorities about two years ago with reference to the alleged insecurity of boulders on this site at Pokfulam, and of which P.W.D. witnesses have already stated no record can be traced.

"HOW NEWS IS DISTORTED."

THE TRUE FACTS OF A RECENT CASE.

STORY OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

THE NEED OF PROPAGANDA.

[BY ANOTHER CANTON CORRESPONDENT.]

I was particularly interested in reading the short article by your Canton correspondent in which he referred to the distorted report of a Canton newspaper of the drowning of a ricksha puller in the Shameen creek.

There is no doubt that such a report was deliberately published with the object of influencing the coolie class against the British and I, too, think it is high time the British took some steps to counteract the poisonous, lying campaign which is being waged against them.

I saw the body of this poor coolie taken out of the river and laid under a sack in the roadway. His death was not caused by an armed guard on the British gate—it is true that there are no armed guards there—but by a strike picket. The ricksha coolie took his fare too close to the steps of the bridge for the picket's liking. The passenger paid his fare and walked off. There was no trouble then. But when the ricksha puller turned to go he was pounced upon by the picket. Many of them have been beaten unmercifully for going too near the bridge. This one took to his heels and then the strike picket threw the seat of the ricksha into the creek. The puller went down to the steps to try to recover it and slipped in. Immediately a crowd of Chinese, including the strike picket, lined the river bank but there was no attempt at rescue. On the contrary the incident seemed to them to be something of a joke. A resident from Shameen, a Mr. Montalto, seeing the trouble, dived in and attempted a rescue but he was unsuccessful. Those are the bare facts. The death of the ricksha coolie was brought about by the action of the strike picket who stood on the bank and laughed at the poor fellow's struggle in the water. A foreigner went to the rescue.

In the circumstances it is damnable that the Chinese paper should report that a British started the trouble by paying too little for his ride and that the coolie was driven to his end by the brutal action of the armed guard on the British Gate. And then the crocodile tears, in the same report, over the unfortunate man's death. They are loathsome.

But such reports do their work and cause the canker of hatred to grow. Are there no steps which can be taken against them? It was stated subsequently that the coolie's wife endeavoured to commit suicide at the spot where her husband was drowned but this time the "brave" pickets intervened. Possibly this incident, too, will be distorted in some way to the detriment of the British.

Personally, I think it was a mistake on the part of the British naval authorities to withdraw the gunboats, and the guards on the wharves and to stop patrolling the river. Their action is being entirely misrepresented. Mr. Eugene Chen in his protest made three demands—no patrols, no gunboats, no guards. All of them, it is being pointed out to the Chinese, have been complied with. Why cannot we, before taking any action in such matters, make our intentions clear. It should not be impossible to circulate a few tens of thousands of leaflets in Canton. Many would be destroyed, many would be stopped, but some would get through. As it is the populace are feeding on lies in every conceivable form, big and little, and our good name is dragged through the mud.

And in the meantime more pickets than ever before are now being trained.

HIS OWN COFFIN.

OLD MAN'S DREAD OF PAUPER BURIAL.

When an aged Chinese was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Police Court yesterday, with being in possession of *po-piu* lottery tickets, he told the Magistrate that he was seeking enough money to buy his own coffin. He was concerned over the fact that he might die a pauper.

The Magistrate said that as defendant was an old man, he would be let off this time. At his age, his Worship remarked, defendant should not have sought this means of getting rich.

THE SOUTH FLORIDA HURRICANE.

TREMENDOUS DESTRUCTION.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, September 19th.

A message from Key West says that the later death roll caused by the hurricane at Miami and Miami Beach is now 87. Hundreds of people were injured. The damage at Miami is estimated at $100,000,000. Relief trains are rushing to the devastated area.

Two Towns Ruined.

NEW YORK, September 19th.

It is reported from Tampa, Florida, that 140 are reported dead at Clewiston and Moorehaven. Both towns are in ruins, and the roads between the towns are littered with bodies.

Further Reports.

LATER.

A West Palm Beach local newspaper estimates that 150 were killed in the Miami Beach hurricane. It is also reported that hundreds were drowned at Moorhaven which is under water and isolated.

Huge Death Roll.

LATER.

The toll of the hurricane at West Palm Beach is now estimated to be 500 killed. The damage is put at $25,000,000 to $100,000,000.

LATEST DETAILS OF THE CATASTROPHE.

WEST PALM BEACH, Sept. 20th.

Thirty-eight thousand persons are reported homeless on the South Florida coast as the result of the hurricane, which originated in the Bahamas.

It struck Miami in all its fury on Friday night, raged nine hours there and at Miami Beach. The latter place has 150 dead, compared with 80 dead and 800 injured at Miami proper.

The damage to the property at the two places is estimated at $30,000,000.

Fort Lauderdale, North of Miami, also bore the brunt of the storm and grieves for 100 dead.

Moorehaven, 70 miles north-west of Fort Lauderdale suffered heavily. The dead there and at Clewiston are variously estimated at between 35 and 140, including a number of women and children drowned in the lake region.

The death toll at Hollywood is placed at 250 and 1,000 injured. 10,000 are homeless. There are 11 deaths and 54 injured at Dania Hialeah in the vicinity of Miami.

The hurricane damage at Palm Beach and West Palm Beach is estimated at one million dollars, but no life was lost.

The American Red Cross is directing relief work, under Governor Martin, of Florida.

To Martin's appeal hundreds of physicians, nurses and relief workers left aboard special trains for the stricken areas.

The hurricane struck the west coast yesterday afternoon, leaving a trail of wreckage and damaged crops, but no loss of life.

The brunt of this storm has apparently been borne by Fort Myers, which was struck by a ninety-mile-hour gale.

Many houses were unroofed and communication cut off for twenty hours.

The property damage is estimated at one million dollars.

Thousands of trees were up-rooted at St. Petersburg.

JACKSONVILLE, September 20th.

The Sheriff of the Dade Country, in which Miami is situated has wirelessed for the immediate despatch of six hundred coffins.

Only one of the sky scrapers at Miami was severely damaged, but a new eighteen storey structure, which cost a million dollars, was severely twisted and razed, only a few windows are left in any buildings. The roof of Everglade's Hotel was blown off. The Jockey Club was demolished, and all shipping in Miami harbour is reported to have been sunk.

Hollywood is virtually wrecked.

The latest estimates of deaths by the storm in the West Indies is 125, while thousands are injured and homeless.

CHINESE ANTI-FOREIGN ATTITUDE.

FOREIGN HOUSES LOOTED NEAR CHUNGKING.

FOREIGNERS LEAVING FOR ICHANG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, September 20th.

It is reported from Chungking that the position of foreigners there has become increasingly difficult owing to the development of an anti-foreign attitude on the part of the Chinese population.

Foreign houses in the hills have been looted and hostile acts are becoming more and more common.

In view of the seriousness of the situation a partial evacuation of foreigners to Ichang has been decided on, and one boatload of refugees has already left.

AMERICAN GUNBOAT AGAIN FIRED ON.

THREE SAILORS WOUNDED.

REPLIES WITH MACHINE-GUNS.

PEKING, September 20th.

The American gunboat *Pidgeon*, which was fired on by the Southerners on the 14th instant, was again fired on yesterday morning, when passing Hanyang. Three sailors were wounded, none of them seriously. The vessel was fired on from both sides of the river with machine-guns and rifles. Cantonese are thought responsible in each instance.

The *Pidgeon*, which is estimated to have been hit a hundred times by Chinese bullets, replied with machine-guns.

Foreign Navies on the Yangtse have been served by the Cantonese with a circular notification requesting them to take their gunboats some distance down-river "in the interests of safety and understanding."

It is believed that the request, so far, has not been complied with.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

AN INTERESTING PROGRAMME.

RUGBY, September 19th.

On the occasion of the Imperial Conference, which opens in London on October 19th, the Prime Minister will invite the Dominion Premiers to spend the week-end as his guests at Chequers. The first public function to be attended by the Premiers is the Government dinner on October 19th, when they will be formally welcomed by the Prime Minister. In November H.M. the King will give a banquet for the Premiers at Buckingham Palace. It is hoped that in addition to their visit to the Atlantic Fleet while at sea, the Premiers will also witness an Air Force display at Croydon and manoeuvres of the Tank Corps at Aldershot.

FLYING AT A HALF-PENNY A MILE.

WHAT LIGHT AEROPLANES CAN DO.

RUGBY, September 18th.

In the light aeroplane reliability and petrol economy trials at Lympne the petrol consumption of Lieutenant Bulman, who won on a Hawker Cygnet biplane with a Bristol Cherub engine, worked out at a cost of a half-penny a mile over a flying distance of 2,000 miles. His engine weighs only 98 lbs. and develops a maximum of 3 h.p. The machine can be dismantled by two people and housed in a shed, ten feet wide and ten feet long.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCO-ITALIAN INCIDENT.

SEQUEL TO A RUMOUR.

PARIS, September 19th.

Another Franco-Italian incident is reported from Corsica.

Following a rumour that Fascist demonstrators at Leghorn had compelled a French steamer to lower the French flag, anti-Fascist demonstrators at Bastia forced the Italian Consul General to hoist the French flag alongside the Italian, at his office and also compelled Italian vessels in the harbour to hoist the French flag. Police and troops are maintaining order.

COBHAM'S FLIGHT.

CALCUTTA, September 19th.

Alan Cobham has arrived here.

Mr. Cobham, interviewed by Reuter, regretted that it was unable to forecast the weather even six hours ahead anywhere between Calcutta and Penang. He also emphasised the desirability of having a seaplane base between Calcutta and Singapore and a chain of wireless stations from Calcutta to Victoria Point with a view to obtaining a regular service of news with regard to the monsoon. He was of opinion that India should combine with the Malay States in this enterprise.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

U.S. POLO CHAMPIONSHIP.

FURTHER SUCCESS OF THE HURRICANES.

NEW YORK, September 19th.

Playing at Meadowbrook, in the open polo championships, the Hurricanes defeated Princemere by 10 goals to nine.

THE SEIZED STEAMERS.

SUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATIONS.

STEAMERS TO BE RETURNED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, September 20th.

It is officially stated, in response to an inquiry at the British Legation this morning, that the negotiations at Ichang, between the British Naval authorities and Yang Sen's representatives, have ended successfully in an agreement for the return of the seized steamers.

It is understood, however, that the incident has not been closed from the diplomatic point of view.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

WIRELESS REPORT.

RUGBY, September 19th.

Information has now been received in London that, as the result of negotiations conducted at Ichang by Rear Admiral Cameron, Commander of the Yangtsze Flotilla, and by Consular Officers with the relevant Chinese authorities, General Yang Sen has undertaken to hand back the two British-owned steamers the s.s. *Wanhsien* and the s.s. *Wantung* which were recently forcibly detailed by him. General Yang Sen is providing a pilot and crew for the vessels, which are being sent down the river to Ichang where the British will take them over. The British representatives insisted that the steamers should be given back as a preliminary to the discussion of other matters in dispute over the vessels. It will be recalled that General Yang Sen claims he detained the steamers because another boat belonging to the same company had upset sampans causing the loss of life and specie. This version was disputed, but the British authorities offered a full inquiry and expressed willingness to pay a sum into Court pending a decision. General Yang Sen refused all such conciliatory offers and, in consequence, British naval forces proceeded to Wanhsien where the vessels were held and in the course of a sharp action, rescued their European officers in the face of terrific fire from the Chinese.

SQUALL IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

170 LIVES LOST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CALCUTTA, September 20th.

Over 170 lives, including those of women and children were lost in the Bay of Bengal when a squall struck and capsized native craft of Sundarbans, carrying 200 passengers. A steamer later sighted the wreck and rescued 26 survivors.

WOMAN SWIMS FORTY MILES.

AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND.

BEATS MRS. CORSON'S RECORD.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, September 20th.

Miss Lottie Schoommell, the city's only woman lifeguard, swum forty miles around Manhattan Island in 14 hrs. 21 mins., beating Mrs. Corson's record by 36 minutes.

ORDINATION SERVICE.

TWO CHINESE PRIESTS AND ONE DEACON.

As briefly mentioned yesterday, the Bishop of Victoria (the Rt. Rev. C. R. Duppuy, D.D.) held an ordination service at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning, the candidates for the ministry being the Rev. Wong Fook Ping and the Rev. Mo Yuen In, who were ordained priests and Mr. Kong Chai Ming who was admitted a deacon.

The ordination service was held at the close of Matins, and long before the time appointed for it to start a large congregation, chiefly consisting of Chinese Christians, had assembled. When the service was about to begin it was found necessary to bring in additional chairs.

The procession, which formed up in the Cathedral compound was long and imposing, the combined choirs of St. Stephen's and St. Paul's Churches being followed by nearly twenty of the local clergy. Among those present were the Revs. Copley Moyle, M.A. (Chaplain), C. I. Blanchett, M.A. (Secretary, C.M.S.), W. T. Fatherstone (Headmaster, Diocesan Boys' School), A. D. Stewart, M.A. (St. Paul's College) and G. E. Arrowsmith, M.A. (St. Andrew's, Kowloon).

The Bishop of Victoria, who was vested in his Convocation robes, followed, being attended by the Rev. N. V. Halward, M.A. (Diocesan Chaplain) bearing his Lordship's pastoral staff.

The candidates for ordination brought up the rear of the procession, accompanied by the Rev. Wang Tang Ng of Canton, who presented them to the Bishop.

The three Chinese clergyman came from Canton by train, and had much difficulty in obtaining the necessary permits to come, and were later stopped by strike pickets. They hope to return to Canton in the course of the next few days.

CHARITY CONCERT.

FOR ALICE MEMORIAL AND AFFILIATED HOSPITALS.

ENJOYABLE AND SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

The concert in aid of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, held at the Theatre Royal last night, was very successful, as well as being highly enjoyable. By reason of the fact that most of the tickets were sold in advance, the effort was assured of financial success even before the concert took place.

There was an excellent attendance last night, although the Theatre was by no means full, but many who had previously purchased tickets, and thus shown their active support in a worthy cause, were unable to be present. Two prominent Chinese gentlemen, for instance, kindly took the boxes at a handsome figure.

The concert was under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor and Lady Clementi. The audience was both influential and varied and representative of Europeans and Chinese. Among those who attended was Capt. Steele (A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor) and Capt. H. B. L. Dowbiggin.

The Programme.

As for the concert itself, the programme was of a high order and had been most admirably arranged by Professor Harry Ore, under whose able management the concert was given. Variety had been catered for and the items included both instrumental and vocal contributions. All the contributions were thoroughly enjoyed and warmly applauded.

The concert was opened by Professor Ore, at the piano, who played the march "Tanhauser" (Wagner). Miss Ph. To followed with a violin solo. Mrs. R. Sanger (soprano) rendered Puccini's "Vissi d'Arte," and Mr. E. Valeroso played a 'cello selection "Scherzo" (Van Goens). Mr. Li Chor Chi (baritone) contributed two solos, "Arioso de Benvenuto" (Diaz) and "Printemps Nouvau" Vidal.

A pleasing feature of the programme was the ballet, in which the following numbers were given:—

(a.) Spanish Dance, Miss Betty Pestonji.
(b.) Highland Fling, Miss Lorina Tollan.
(c.) Jazz, Misses Dorothy Tollan and Betty Pestonji.

This concluded the first half of the programme, and during the interval the Crescendo Club Orchestra played

The second part of the concert opened with a trio (piano, violin and 'cello) selection from Mendelssohn by Messrs. H. Ore, C. Pasang and E. Valeroso. Mr. V. G. Darrow, the well-known local Russian baritone, was heard to splendid effect in his singing of a selection from "Carmen," and also in "Marushla." The remainder of the programme was as under:—

Les Sylvains (Chaminade), Miss Daisy Ma (piano).
Morceau Brillante (Vieuxtemps), Mr. C. Y. Pasang (violin).
Air from "Samson and Dalila" (Saint-Saëns), Mrs. R. Sanger.
Eighth Hungarian (Rhapsody (Lisza), Mr. H. Ore (piano).

Dr. Tso's Remarks.

During an interval in the programme, Dr. S. W. Tso addressed the audience and said:

As one who has taken an interest in the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals during the past quarter of a century, and as a member of the Executive Committee, I am requested to come forward and say a few words to thank you for your loyal support to this evening's entertainment. Our thanks are due to His Excellency the Governor and Lady Clementi for kindly giving their patronage to the concert. They are sorry that they have not been able to attend in person.

We express our thanks to the many friends who assisted in the concert, and would mention the fact that Miss O'Keefe has been unwell and therefore unable to prepare her pupils for new dances and hopes friends will not be disappointed. We have, really, all been charmed with the dancers' performance.

We should also mention that Mrs. Coxion To has made great efforts to make this concert a success, and we are very much indebted to her.

Without Distinction.

The history of the Alice Memorial Hospital since its foundation, some 40 odd years ago, and of the Affiliated Hospitals, have recently been published in local newspapers, both English and Chinese. I need not therefore say anything more on that. But one thing I should like to mention and lay stress upon is, that the object of these hospitals has been "the care of the needy and the sick without distinction of race or creed," and this was the fundamental principle upon which the London Missionary Society accepted the responsibility of their management. These hospitals and their good work have, for all these years, been maintained by subscriptions generously given by both the foreign and the Chinese Communities. But this Colony has developed fast. Its population has increased by leaps and bounds; and the labouring class, whom these hospitals intended chiefly to benefit, began more and more to appreciate western methods of treatment for sickness, and the work of these hospitals has, consequently, been increased enormously.

(Continued on next Column.)

Huge Deficit.

Public subscriptions received by these hospitals did not, however, increase in the same proportion as that of the number of patients, and the Committee is now faced with a deficit of over $20,000 on the hospital accounts. The Committee is now making special efforts and devising means for raising funds in order to wipe off this deficit, and I hope the whole community will rise to the occasion and give the Committee its whole-hearted support in what ever scheme it may bring forward to raise funds.

Appeal to Chinese Ladies.

A movement is now on foot to appeal to Chinese ladies of the Colony for special donations on this occasion. Two Chinese ladies, Kan Au Shi and Lam Wing Sheut, have already kindly sent me two sums of $500 and $300 respectively and a sum of $25 from a Mrs. Ho. I wish to thank them publicly for their generosity. If any other Chinese ladies in the Colony would make a special effort and send their donations to the Rev. Mr. Wells, Secretary of the Hospitals, direct, or to me on behalf of the Hospitals, they will be thankfully received and will be duly acknowledged in the Chinese newspapers.

The magnanimity of Hongkong residents in charitable works is well known and I am sure they will not allow the good work of these Hospitals to suffer for lack of funds. I may assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that by supporting this noble work you are not only doing a charitable deed but also a public service. For the labouring class, for whom we are appealing, is the main-stay of a community. To help them is to help the community and they do need your help. I do not wish to detain you any longer as I know you are anxious to hear the second part of the programme. But I trust you will use your best endeavours to tell your friends, who are not present here to-night, something of these hospitals and the good work they do, and ask them to give their strong support to this noble work.

Generous Donation.

I have much pleasure in announcing that a European gentleman has sent us a cheque for $5,000. We are not at liberty to give out his name just now until we have obtained his consent. We thank him heartily for his magnanimity and I trust many will follow his noble example. (Applause.)

PAWNSHOP BURGLED.

CITY PREMISES ENTERED BY THIEVES.

$14,000 HAUL OF MONEY AND JEWELLERY.

Money and jewellery, amounting in value to nearly $15,000, was the haul made by thieves who burgled the Kee Hing pawnshop, at No. 105, Queen's Road, Central, during the early hours of yesterday morning.

Entry was effected apparently by means of an iron gate leading into the basement of the premises from a side lane. From here the thieves must have made their way up through the cook-house to the shop. The burglary was carried out between the hours of 11 p.m. on Sunday and 4 a.m. yesterday, for when employees of the shop woke at the latter hour, they discovered the floor littered with some of the pledged articles, which the thieves had not found it worth while to take away with them.

Investigation elicited the fact that a large sum of money had been taken from a drawer in the counter, while further money and a large amount of jewellery had been removed from one of two safes, the key of which the thieves had found. The second safe was not touched, probably because they had not the means wherewith to force it open, and as there are two keys to the safe, which could not be found by them.

The loss was first estimated to be about $10,000, but a later estimate places it at nearly $15,000.

The police were occupied in carrying out investigations throughout the whole of yesterday, and further developments are expected to-day. In the meanwhile two of the shop *fokis* have been detained.

POSSESSION OF ARMS.

TWO CHINESE SENTENCED.

The case in which two Chinese were charged with unlawful possession of two automatic pistols, one revolver and 43 rounds of ammunition, as a result of the seizure on the Douglas Wharf recently, came before a Court of two magistrates, Mr. R. E. Lindsell and Major C. Willson, at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

After hearing the facts concerning the case, their Worships sentenced one defendant to five years' hard labour and the other to three years' hard labour.

It will be remembered, that one of the defendant's—the Indian guards' cook on the s.s. *Hai Hong*—was arrested by Revenue Officers in a sampan, from which he was about to board the *Hai Hong*, which was tied up to the wharf. In a paper parcel he was carrying were found two fully loaded automatic pistols, a revolver unloaded and some ammunition. When taken to the wharf the arrested cook pointed to another man who was looking over the side of the *Hai Hong*, and whom he implicated in connection with the arms. This man was also arrested.

It was believed at the time that the arms were to be smuggled on board for the purpose of piracy.

MISSING BARRELS OF TAR.

GAS COMPANY AND GODOWN EMPLOYEES CHARGED.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF COMPANIES' BOOKS.

The case in which an employee of the Hongkong and China Gas Company and an employee of the Fook Kee Godown, West Point, were alleged to have conspired to defraud their respective employers by the larceny of 33 barrels of tar, sold at 16 cents a gallon, by falsifying entries in their respective account books, was concluded before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

So Pun, an employee of the Hongkong and China Gas Company, was charged with stealing 33 barrels of tar, the property of the Gas Company; and was further charged with making false entries in the account book of the Gas Company, with intent to defraud.

Chan Hin, an employee of the Fook Kee Godown, was charged with making false entries in the account book of the Fook Kee Godown, with intent to defraud; was further charged with receiving 33 barrels of tar, property of the Gas Company, knowing it to have been stolen, or unlawfully obtained; and was also charged with stealing same.

Both defendants were further charged with conspiracy to defraud.

Mr. H. C. Macnamara prosecuted on behalf of the Hongkong and China Gas Company; Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the defence of the Gas Company employee, and Mr. O'Donoghue appeared for the other defendant. Mr. M. K. Lo watched on behalf of the Fook Kee Godown Co.

At the previous hearing, it was stated that a certain number of barrels of tar were removed by coolies from the Gas Company's works on August 27th, 28th, 29th and 31st to the Fook Kee Godown. Only a certain number of barrels were entered in the book of the Gas Company, kept by a watchman (one of the defendant's) as having been taken out of the works; while the same number in each case was entered in the book of the Fook Kee Godown as having been received. The prosecution's case was that more barrels than were accounted for in the books had been taken from the Gas Works and received into the godown, and that there was an excess of tar to the extent of 33 barrels. It was suggested the "extra" tar had been put into a tank and that having been thus obtained dishonestly it would be disposed of to other people and no account made of it.

At the previous hearing evidence was given by Mr. Ho Leung (compradore of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and part owner of the Fook Kee Godown) that the second defendant (the Fook Kee Godown employee) told him that he made the entries in the book of the godown relating to the receiving of the tar.

Entries by Accountant.

Yesterday Mr. Ho Leung was recalled and said the chief accountant of the godown had since told him that he (the accountant) had made the entries referred to and not the defendant. The accountant made the excuse that he was deaf and did not understand the question as to who made the entries in the book when enquiries were first made.

The Chief Accountant of the Fook Kee Godown said that he kept all the goods books, including the one relating to the delivery of coal tar to the godown. These entries were made by him and not by the second defendant.

Questioned by Mr. Macnamara, witness should have stated that they saw more tar being taken into the godown than was accounted for in the books. He said that there was no extra tar taken in.

In reply to Mr. Hind, witness denied there was any surplus of tar.

Mr. O'Donoghue submitted that the evidence submitted by the prosecution did not involve his client. He further submitted that there was no proof of the alleged conspiracy.

Mr. Macnamara, replying thought there was evidence enough to convict the defendant and the accountant. The accountant had said enough to have the whole set of charges transferred to him.

After further legal argument, his Worship held that the conspiracy charge had failed, and discharged both defendants on this count. He also discharged the second defendant (Godown employee) on the other charges preferred against him. With regard to the Gas Company's employee, his Worship sentenced him to one month's hard labour on the charges of larceny and making false entries.

PROPERTY SALE.

18, CLARENCE TERRACE WITHDRAWN.

At the China Auction Rooms, yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa offered for sale, by order of the mortgagee, No. 18, Clarence Terrace, a leasehold property with an area of 1,312 square feet, and an annual Crown rental of $5.75.

The upset price was $9,000, but when the figure of $9,600 was reached, and there being no further advance, the property was withdrawn from sale, the reserve price not having been reached.

To-day's Sale.

At the China Auction Rooms this afternoon Mr. de Sousa will put up for sale, by order of the mortgagee, Nos. 30 and 31, Argyle Street, leasehold property, situated at Mongkoktsui, Kowloon. The area is 1,482 square feet, and the annual Crown rental $4.

On Thursday afternoon, at the China Auction Rooms No. 29, Graham Street, another leasehold property put up for sale by order of the mortgagees, will be offered for disposal. This property has an area of 962 square feet and the annual Crown rental is $11.10.



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HONGKONG

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BOXING.

EAST SURREY'S NOVICES' COMPETITIONS.

The novices' boxing competition, of the East Surrey Regiment, began at Murray Barracks last night and will continue to-night and to-morrow night.

The Company, which secures the highest number of points wins the Hongkong Challenge Shield.

The results of last night's contests were as under:—

Bantamweights:—Pte. Dawson (A. Company), defeated Pte. Hughes, of the same Company, on points.

Featherweights:—L/C. Thompson (A. Company) defeated Pte. Denton (C. Company) on points. Sergeant Wilson, (A. Company) secured a similar victory over Pte. Rowley (C. Company) and Pte. Railton (Red Wing) knocked out Pte. Bran (A. Company) in the second round.

Lightweights:—Pte. Ballard (C. Company) beat Pte. Spencer (B. Company) on points, Pte. Goodfield (B. Company) knocked out Pte. Simmons (B. Company) in the third round, and L/C. Williams (Red Wing) was victorious over Pte. Dewberry (B. Company) in the second round.

Middleweights:—Pte. Golding (Red Wing) defeated Pte. F. Calandine (B. Company) on points, and Pte. Rowland (D. Company) scored a like victory over Pte. Chivers of the same Company.

Welterweights:—Pte. Chown (White Wing) defeated Pte. Boreham (A. Company) on points; Pte. A. Morton (A. Company) beat Pte. Bruce (A. Company) on points; Pte. Lodge (A. Company) was knocked out by Pte. Smits of the same Company in the second round; Pte. Cox (B. Company) secured the decision over Pte. Barkley (Red Wing) on points; L/C. Delaney (D. Company) similarly defeated Pte. Merear (D. Company); L/C. Portens (A. Company) lost on points to Pte. Cooper (A. Company), Pte. Field (Red Wing) had a walk over Pte. Ely (A. Company) and Pte. Gardner (A. Company) over Pte. Traynor (B. Company); Pte. Hayley (A. Company) defeated Pte. C. Norris in the second round, and Pte. Langley (B. Company) had a walk over as Pte. Churchley (A. Company) was scratched.

All the fights were up to three rounds.

ENGLISH GIRL SWIMMER.

BEATS 1,000 YARDS WORLD'S RECORD.

Miss Edith Mayne, the Torquay swimmer, set up two new records swimming in the Exmouth dock basin on August 16th. She swam 880 yards in 13min. 1.1-5sec., and, continuing, completed the 1,000 yards in 14min. 47sec.

She thus beat the 880 yards English record set up by Miss Hilda James at Hartlepool in 1924 by 56sec., and the 1,000 yards world's record by 11.2-5sec. She also beat the 880 yards world's record of 13min. 19sec. set up by Miss Gertrude Ederle in 1923.

Miss Mayne swam over a course 55 yards long. She left the water quite fresh.

JAPAN TO LONDON IN FIVE DAYS.

AIR ROUTE HALF-WAY ROUND THE WORLD.

Some details were given in the *Daily Press* recently regarding the plans of Mr. Tamotsu Aiba, President of the Japanese School of Aviation, for establishing air services round the world. His projects are ambitious. A new air service, he informed a Home newspaper last month, was to be inaugurated shortly between Tokyo and Karbine, in Manchuria, which would complete a chain of air services, making it possible to travel from Japan to London in five days. This journey now takes fifteen days by rail across Siberia. The new service will link up with Shanghai, Peking, and Tsingtao, connecting with the Soviet service to Europe.

Ambitious.

When this comes into operation there will be an air route half-way round the world. Japan, however, has an even more ambitious project in view. Mr. Aiba spoke of the intention of his country to bridge the Pacific by airplane, thus linking up Japan and America. He hoped that the Atlantic would also be bridged in two years' time, probably by airships.

"Japan," he said, "has great confidence in the airship, and I am convinced that it offers the only solution to the number of difficult problems confronting Japan in her aims for world service. I am going to New York," he added, "to make arrangements with American air companies concerning the trans-Pacific airline."

Mr. Aiba, who has visited England, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, and Russia, said that Russia had a most efficient air service of 1,500 machines of French and German design. Great Britain, he thought, had the best machines, and Germany the best equipment and landing grounds.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued at 5.5 from the Royal Observatory, stated:—

A trough of low pressure extends from Indo-China to Yap.

Local forecast: East winds, fresh, generally overcast, occasional rain.

THIS WEEK'S ATTRACTIONS AT THE "QUEEN'S."

"MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE" AND "HAVOC."

VARIETY AT THE "STAR."

Two screen productions of outstanding merit and attraction are being featured at the Queen's Theatre this week. One is "Monsieur Beaucaire," which began on Sunday, and the other is "Havoc," which will be shown for the latter part of this week.

With regard to "Monsieur Beaucaire." This picture is all that can be desired. It appeals with its artistic settings and finished production, and also by reason of the splendid acting and the thrilling and historical interest of the story.

Large audiences were present at the "Queen's" both on Sunday and yesterday, and there is a keen demand for seats for the remaining performances to-day and to-morrow. Those who have not yet seen the picture would be advised to secure their seats in advance.

The film takes about two hours to show, and the attention is held without a break for the whole of that period. When the last scene has been witnessed one feels it has been all too short and that one has not seen enough. Valentino certainly shows to advantage in the title rôle, and is surrounded by a notable and excellent cast. "Monsieur Beaucaire" is undoubtedly a credit to the screen and to all associated in its production.

"Havoc."

"Havoc," the Rowland V. Lee production which comes to the Queen's Theatre on Thursday, boasts not only a large number of English army officers and soldiers who saw active service but also a scion of one of the oldest families of nobility in England—Gerald Grove, eldest son of Lord and Lady Grovesnor.

Gerald Grove is in line for the title, of course, but says he prefers to continue his picture career in Hollywood. He saw service during the war in South Africa and also was in the army in Australia. After leaving the Antipodes he landed in Los Angeles and decided to try his fortunes in films.

So engrossed is he in his work now that he has given up all idea of returning to England, he says.

During the visit of the Duchess of Sutherland to the Fox Studio in Hollywood recently, she renewed acquaintance with Mr. Grove, whose father and mother are intimate friends of hers in England. Mr. Grove has taken that name instead of Grovesnor because of its easier pronunciation.

"The Black Pirate."

The next "big" picture due for showing at the Queen's Theatre is "The Black Pirate," a United Artists picture, and the first motion picture produced in the technicolor process. It features our old favourite Douglas Fairbanks. It is classed as being thrilling, sensational and beautiful in its settings. The natural colours in which it has been produced adds to its beauty and charm. Perfection in this direction, it is stated, has been achieved, only after numerous experiments.

The World Theatre.

At the World Theatre, where under the go-ahead programme of the Hongkong Amusements, Ltd., a revival of first-class pictures has come about, Jackie Coogan is now appearing in "Oliver Twist," taken from the famous story by Charles Dickens. Lon Chaney appears as "Fagin." This picture will be shown for the last time to-day.

From to-morrow to Thursday, Richard Barthelmass appears in "The Fighting Blade," an epoch of the Cromwellian era, when Cavaliers and Roundheads fought each other.

Variety at the Star.

There is plenty of variety at the Star Theatre for this week. In addition to the excellent picture programmes at the beginning of the bill, we have the final farewell performances of the Denishawn Dancers on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening; while on Monday next they will be followed by Dick Norton and his merry company of New Globe Trotters, who are returning here for a short season only. The programme will comprise new numbers and will be changed on alternative nights. Booking for both the Denishawn Dancers and the Globe Trotters can be made at Moutrie's.

THE CASE AGAINST MR. CHAPMAN.

QUESTION OF EXTRADITION TO CHINA.

Further information regarding the legal proceedings in Seattle in regard to Mr. W. A. Chapman, former clerk of the United States Court for China who absconded with about $30,000 of the Court's funds, has been received in Shanghai by Mr. Leonard G. Husar, United States District Attorney.

The information, which came in the form of a letter from Washington, D.C., stated that Chapman was arraigned before Mr. H. S. Elliott, United States Commissioner, on August 14th, when removal to the jurisdiction of the United States Court for China was asked for. He was bound over to the District Court for Western Washington. On August 17th Chapman was arraigned before Federal Judge Frank S. Dietrich, at which time counsel for the defence, Mr. Hugh Caldwell, former Mayor of Seattle, objected to the jurisdiction of the Court on the question of returning Chapman to China.

After hearing the arguments of both the prosecution and counsel for defence Judge Dietrich took the case under advisement and ordered both attorneys to file briefs. Chapman is still in custody and bail remains at $5,000.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 20th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.84	29.81	29.80
Temperature ...	83	79	82
Humidity ...	69	78	76
Wind Direction...	E	E	ENE
" Force ...	3		4
Weather	0		0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 19th ... 83
Lowest open-air Temperature on 20th ... 78

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder



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CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

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SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES, &c., also Cargo from LA PALLICE and COGNAC ex S.S. "PEI-HO," in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before 6 A.M., To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Tuesday, the 21st instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Friday, the 24th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. LIMAGE,
Agent.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1926. [3963

THE BIGGEST SHIP IN THE WORLD.

62,000 TONNER FOR THE WHITE STAR LINE.

OLD QUARREL NOW ENDED.

[BY FRANK G. BOWEN.]

The announcement that has been made by the International Mercantile Marine Company that they intend to build a 62,000-ton ship for the White Star Line does not come as a surprise to the shipping world, for it has been known that they have been thinking very seriously of the matter for some time, and that Messrs. Harland and Wolff, the famous Belfast shipbuilders, have had rough plans prepared for many years past.

This will put an end to the dispute as to which is the biggest ship in the world once and for all. According to register figures, the American *Leviathan* holds the position with her gross tonnage of 59,957, while the British *Majestic* is only 56,551. As a matter of fact, these figures are very deceptive; for, while the beam and depth of the two ships are precisely the same, the length of the *Leviathan* is 907.6 feet, while that of the *Majestic* is 915.5. The German doctor who designed both ships has described how the *Majestic* came into being, when her owners took the very successful design of the *Leviathan* and put in a few extra frames to give her more space for additional features.

The difference in size is purely owing to the American methods of measurement, which apply both to the gross tonnage, which is always taken as an indication of the ship's size, and the net tonnage, on which they pay their harbour dues and the like. By this measurement, the *Leviathan* is quite artificially given a net tonnage of nearly 1,500 more than the bigger *Majestic*.

It was only a short time ago that people were confidently asserting that the giant liner would never be made to pay. That was soon after the war, when shipbuilding costs were very high and shipowners found it more economical to construct ships of about 20,000 tons apiece. Later, the position appeared to be getting more hopeless still, owing to the Dillingham Immigration Act having cut into the third-class business on which these giant ships very largely depend.

The *Majestic*, for instance, carries well over 2,000 third-class passengers in accommodation which compares favourably with the first-class of 40 years ago.

The regular emigrant business is still dead, but in its place has come the third-class tourist trade, which is now making huge strides on the North Atlantic, bids fair to fill up the empty third-class quarters, and is no doubt largely responsible for the International Mercantile Marine Company's decision.—*Daily News.*

PROFITS OF TEST CRICKET.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE MONEY.

£15,000 FOR THE AUSTRALIANS.

What becomes of the large sum of money taken at the gates and by the sale of stand tickets at the Test matches?

Exact figures are not yet available, but it is estimated that the aggregate gross receipts of the five Test matches this year are little short of £60,000. More than half of this total was taken at Lord's and the Oval.

The "gross gate money" is understood to amount to about £36,000. One-sixth of this must be written off for entertainment tax, leaving a total of £30,000, of which one-half goes to the Australians.

The balance between the gross gate totals and the gross receipts is £24,000, of which £4,000 goes in entertainment tax, leaving £20,000 to be added to the £15,000 which is England's share of the gate money.

The Board of Control has, therefore, a sum of approximately £35,000 to deal with, but from this have to be deducted "such expenses as are authorised by the Board."

These expenses include the payment of the England professionals, reserve men, umpire, police, scorers, gate and ground attendants, printing, advertising (which is limited to £50), luncheons, match balls, and other items specially sanctioned.

The payment of the players amounts to a little more than £400 for each match. Other expenses probably bring the total to something like £1,000 for each of the five Tests. The Board are thus left with £30,000.

Thirty per cent. of this (£9,000) goes to the clubs on whose grounds the matches were played, to recoup them for outlay in providing additional accommodation. The M.C.C. and the Surrey, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, and Lancashide County Clubs will thus each receive about £1,800.

For Minor Counties.

Ten per cent. (£3,000) will be divided among the twenty-three counties with teams in the second division of the county championship.

The remaining 60 per cent., which is likely to amount to about £18,000, will be divided among the seventeen first-class counties and the M.C.C.

A summary of the division of the gross receipts of the five Test matches gives, therefore, the following result:—

	£
Entertainment tax	10,000
Australians' share	15,000
Expenses	5,000
To clubs on whose grounds matches were played	9,000
Second-class counties	3,000
First-class counties and the M.C.C.	18,000
Total	£60,000

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

POOR RETURNS FOR HONGKONG FREIGHT.

A BIG DECREASE RECORDED.

A big decrease with regard to Hongkong cargo was shown in yesterday morning's shipping statement. There were four fewer arrivals than on the previous day, but Hongkong cargo decreased very considerably, there being a drop of no less than over 13,000 tons. Freight for ports beyond also went down, but not to anything like the same extent, the decrease being only a matter of over 5,000 tons.

TONNAGE AND NATIONALITIES.

The tonnage figures were as under:—Total: 24,860 tons; British vessels: 14,475 tons; Other vessels: 10,385 tons.

At 9 a.m. yesterday there were 57 vessels in the harbour, of which 24 were British. During the previous twenty-four hours nine vessels arrived, *viz.*, five British, one Dutch, one Japanese and two Chinese. There were only three departures, these being a Japanese steamer for Swatow, a Chinese steamer for Sha U Chung, and a Japanese vessel for Haiphong. There was one clearance, a Japanese vessel for Shanghai.

CARGO ENTERED.

(For the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday).

For Hongkong 3,914 tons.
For ports beyond 17,568 ,,
Total 21,482 ,,

(For the previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Sunday).

For Hongkong 17,721 tons.
For ports beyond 23,347 ,,
Total 41,068 ,,

Of the cargo for Hongkong, four British vessels brought 3,065 tons, with the remaining 849 tons in three other vessels. The best returns were 1,100 tons and 1,790 tons. With regard to freight for ports beyond, three British vessels carried 6,412 tons, one vessel entering 4,861 tons. The remaining 11,156 tons was carried in two vessels of other nationalities, the returns being 5,515 tons and 5,641 tons respectively.

THE ARRIVALS.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under:—

Kidderpore (British) from Osaka and Shanghai with 78 tons of general cargo and 1,531 tons for ports beyond;
Surat (British) from Durban and Batavia in ballast;
Tean (British) from Haiphong and Hoihow with 1,100 tons of general cargo;
Ho Sang (British) from Calcutta and Singapore with 1,790 tons of general cargo and 4,861 tons for ports beyond;
Seang Bee (British) from Rangoon and Singapore with 175 tons of general cargo and 20 tons for ports beyond;
Ouderkerk (Dutch) from Antwerp and Manila with 200 tons of general cargo and 5,515 tons for ports beyond;
Genoa Maru (Japanese) from Yokohama and Moji with 344 tons of general cargo and 5,641 tons for ports beyond;
Tai Sze Ma (Chinese) from Kwang Chow Wan with 305 tons of general cargo;
Sui Yik (Chinese) from Sha U Chung with 18 piculs of general cargo and fruit.

LATER ARRIVALS.

Later arrivals, too late for inclusion in the above returns, were as under:—

Sunning (British) from Shanghai and Amoy with 1,050 tons of general cargo and 150 tons for ports beyond;
Pheumpenh (British) from Penang and Hoihow with 600 tons of general cargo and 150 tons for ports beyond;
Hanoi (French) from Haiphong and Fort Bayard with 300 tons of coal and general cargo;
Standard Arrow (American) from New York and Calcutta;
Van Cloon (Dutch) from Belawan Deli and Singapore with 606 tons of general cargo and 50 tons for ports beyond.

THE MAILS.

Mails carried by vessels arriving here on Sunday and yesterday were as under:—

Kwangchow, from Shanghai and Swatow, 22 bags; *Hai Hang*, from Foochow and Amoy, unspecified; *Hydrangea*, from Kwang Chow Wan, two bags; *Bearport*, from Portland (Oregon) and Shanghai, 64 bags; *Tjisondari*, from Sourabaya, unspecified; *Kotsu Maru*, from Takao and Swatow, 10 bags; *Sumatra Maru*, from Yokohama and Shanghai, 57 bags; *Tottori Maru*, from Bombay and Singapore, one bag; *Teli*, from Yokohama and Amoy, six bags (all on Sunday); *Kidderpore*, from Osaka and Shanghai, 137 *Surat*, from Durban and Batavia, four bags; *Ho Sang*, from Calcutta and Singapore, 40 bags; *Seang Bee*, from Rangoon and Singapore, seven bags; *Ouderkerk*, from Anterp and Manila, 12 bags; *Genoa Maru*, from Yokohama and Moji, 29 bags (all yesterday morning); *Hanoi*, from Haiphong and Fort Beyard, 33 bags; *Sunning*, from Shanghai and Amoy, 116 bags; *Van Cloon*, from Belawan Deli and Singapore, 30 bags (yesterday afternoon).



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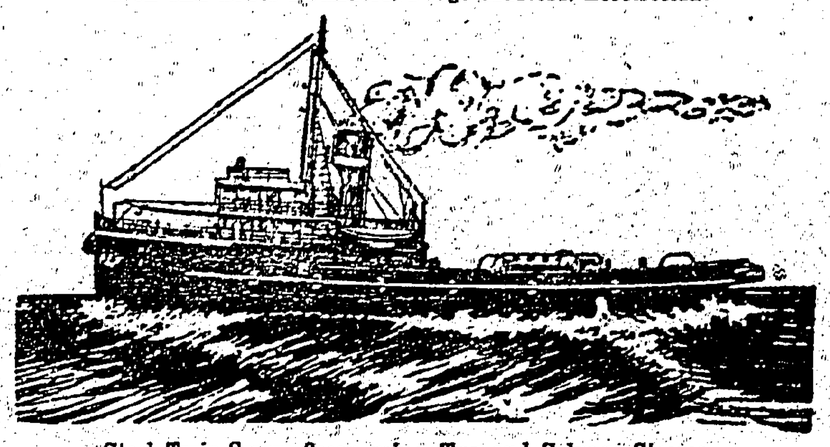
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R. M. DYER. B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

September 19th.

Standard Arrow, American str., 4,800 tons, Capt. J. C. Harding, from Calcutta, lying at Laichikok.—Standard Oil Co.

Sui Yik, Chinese str., 178 tons, Capt. Lo Shui, from Sha U Chung, with cattles, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf.—Fook Hoi Co.

Surat, British str., 2,784 tons, Capt. P. Harper, from Batavia, with ballast, lying at buoy No. A5.—Bank Line.

Tean, British str., 1,351 tons, Capt. E. H. Histed, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C36.—B. & S.

September 20th.

Genoa Maru, Japanese str., 4,894 tons, Capt. T. Takahata, from Yokohama *viâ* Moji, with 344 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Glenfalloch, British str., 1,434 tons, Capt. J. G. Connor, from Penang and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A28.—Seng Soon Hong.

Hanoi, French str., 630 tons, Capt. L. Cruchot, from Fort Bayard, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—Messageries Maritimes.

Ho Sang, British str., 3,293 tons, Capt. J. M. Wright, from Calcutta and Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Onderkerk, Dutch str., 7,833 tons, Capt. J. L. Wafelaar, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—J.C.J.L.

Seang Bee, British str., 3,784 tons, Capt. E. M. Cotton, from Rangoon and Singapore, with general cargo and Firewood, lying at buoy No. A26.—Tuen Kee.

Seaning, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. J. Pringle, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B9.—B. & S.

Tai Nee Mu, Chinese str., 452 tons, Capt. Lo Yat San, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C39.—Wing Yin Co.

Van Cloon, Dutch str., 2,862 tons, Capt. H. G. Blits, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A8.—J.C.J.L.

Wingno, Chinese str., 503 tons, Capt. J. A. de Lemos, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at Saikong Wharf.—Yew Kee Co.

CLEARANCES.

September 20th.

Anhai, for Amoy.
Bearport, for Manila.
Fook Sang, for Singapore.
Genoa Maru, for Singapore.
Glenfalloch, for Amoy.
Jade, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Kidderpore, for Singapore.
Kajun Maru, for Tsingtao.
Maruyasu Maru, for Hongay.
Mishiyama Maru, for Takao.
Onderkerk, for Takao.
Seang Bee, for Amoy.
Siberia Maru, for Shanghai.
Standard Arrow, for San Pedro.
Sumatra Maru, for Singapore.
Sui Yik, for Sha U Chang.
Surat, for Shanghai.
Szechuen, for Amoy.
Taiboo Wangi, for Balikpapan.
Teli, for Amoy.
Tjisondari, for Shanghai.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. *Tilawa* (B.I. and Apcar Line), left Amoy for Hongkong on the 20th inst., and is due here to-day (Tuesday), about 5 p.m.

The s.s. *Talma* (B.I. and Apcar Line), left Singapore for Hongkong on the 16th inst., and is due here on the 23rd inst., at about 7 a.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Nagasaki yesterday at 8 a.m. and left at midnight. She is due at Kobe to-morrow at 6 a.m.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

At Taikoo:—*Helena*, *Anomia*, *Derwent Liangchow*.

At Kowloon:—*Tai Tack*.

SHIPPING NOTES.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., a junk master was fined $15, or two weeks' hard labour in default, for failing to exhibit regulation lights while under way.

Also at the Marine Court, two boatmen were each fined $5, or five days' hard labour in default, for making fast to the s.s. *Tean* while the vessel was under way.

The total number of deck passengers entered for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 2,962, of which the s.s. *Surat* (British) from Durban and Batavia carried 324; the s.s. *Ho Sang* (British) from Calcutta and Singapore 364; and the s.s. *Seang Bee* (British) from Rangoon and Singapore 1,313.

The s.s. *Szechuen* (British) arriving from the North, reported encountering typhoon weather *en-route*.

Dangerous goods manifested in the week-end shipping returns included 147 tons of safety matches for Hongkong, 150 drums of calcium carbide for Singapore, five cases of nitric acid for colombo, and fifty cases of sulphuric acid and 250 cases of safety matches for Singapore and Colombo, all in the s.s. *Sumatra Maru* from Yokohama and Shanghai. The s.s. *Tjisondari* from Sourabaya entered arrack.

A notice issued by the Customs Authorities at Foochow, under date of September 15th, states that the Superintendent of Customs and Treaty Power Consuls having again declared the port of Canton to be cholera infected all vessels arriving from that port on and after September 15th will be governed by the Sanitary Regulations for the port of Foochow.

The declaration of infection against Pakhoi by Canton is now withdrawn, and the medical inspection of vessels arriving at Canton from Pakhoi is discontinued.

The master of the s.s. *Van Cloon* (Dutch) from Belawan Deli and Singapore, reported to the Harbour Office yesterday afternoon, that one Chinese deck passenger died during the voyage.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Langcarlich (Ben Line), due to-day.
Empress of Asia (C.P.R.), due October 4th.
Nansing (P. & O.), due to-morrow, about 5 p.m.
Talma (B.I. & Apcar), due September 23rd, about 7 a.m.
Tilawa (B.I. & Apcar), due to-day, about 5 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1926.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120TH MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Sept. 21st	6.11 a.m.	6.22 p.m.
,, 22nd	6.12 ,,	6.21 ,,
,, 23rd	6.12 ,,	6.19 ,,
,, 24th	6.12 ,,	6.18 ,,
,, 25th	6.12 ,,	6.17 ,,
,, 26th	6.13 ,,	6.16 ,,
,, 27th	6.13 ,,	6.15 ,,
,, 28th	6.14 ,,	6.15 ,,
,, 29th	6.14 ,,	6.14 ,,
,, 30th	6.14 ,,	6.13 ,,

RIVER LEVELS.

Bulletin from

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

Watarlevels (in English Feet) at 8 a.m.

Place of Observation.	Highest W. Level recorded.	Lowest W. Level recorded.	1926. W.L. Sept. 17	1926. W.L. Sept. 18
West River at Shiuhing.	+41.0	0	+15.4	+13.6
North River at Tsingyuen.	+28.7	0	+ 4.8	Falling
North River at Samshui.	+27.3	-5.0	+ 8.64	+ 7.32
East River at Shekiang.	+15.2	3	+ 2.3	+ 2.4

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via SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

Steamers.	H'kong, Leave	S'hai. Leave	Kobe Leave	Y'hama. Leave	V'couver, Arrive.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	...Oct. 14	Oct. 17	Oct. 20	Oct. 23	Nov. 1
EMPRESS OF CANADA	...Oct. 29	Oct. 31	Nov. 3	Nov. 6	Nov. 15
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	...Nov. 11	Nov. 14	Nov. 17	Nov. 20	Nov. 29

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG—SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila		Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
Oct. 6	Oct. 8	Empress Asia	Oct. 9	Oct. 11
Oct. 20	Oct. 22	Empress Canada	Oct. 23	Oct. 25

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: GACANPAC.
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: NAUTILUS. [15

N.Y.K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

*SIBERIA MARU	Tuesday,	21st Sept., at Noon
TAIYO MARU	Tuesday,	5th Oct., at Noon
TENYO MARU	Monday,	18th Oct., at Noon
*KOREA MARU	Tuesday,	2nd Nov., at Noon
SHINYO MARU	Tuesday,	16th Nov., at Noon
SIBERIA MARU	Monday,	29th Nov., at Noon

* Omit Honolulu. Calls Los Angeles.

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU	Friday,	5th Nov., at Noon
BOKUYO MARU	Saturday,	27th Nov., at Noon
RAKUYO MARU	Wednesday,	12th Jan., at Noon

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports

HAKUSAN MARU	Saturday,	25th Sept.
KITANO MARU	Saturday,	9th Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU	Wednesday,	22nd Sept., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Wednesday,	20th Oct., at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU	Wednesday,	24th Nov., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TOBA MARU	Saturday,	2nd Oct.
LISBON MARU	Sunday,	17th Oct.
TSUYAMA MARU	Thursday,	11th Nov.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

KANAGAWA MARU	Friday,	15th Oct.
WAKASA MARU	Wednesday,	17th Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

PENANG MARU	Thursday,	30th Sept.
TAMBA MARU	Monday,	11th Oct.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

GENOA MARU	Tuesday,	21st Sept.
MALACCA MARU	Friday,	8th Oct.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU	Saturday,	16th Oct.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAMO MARU		Wednesday,	22nd Sept.
OSAKA MARU	(Moji direct)	Friday,	24th Sept.
AWA MARU	(Kobe direct)	Saturday,	2nd Oct.

For further information, apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depts.). [7

M.M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS.

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hgkg. and Sailing for S'hai. and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANGERS ...B			23th Sept., 1926.
D'ARTAGNAN ...A	13th Aug., 1926	15th Sept., 1926	12th Oct., ,,
ANGKOR ...B	27th Aug., ,,	28th Sept., ,,	26th Oct., ,,
PORTHOS ...A	10th Sept., ,,	12th Oct., ,,	9th Nov., ,,
CHAMBORD ...B	24th Sept., ,,	26th Oct., ,,	23rd Nov., ,,
PAUL LECAT ...A	8th Oct., ,,	10th Nov., ,,	7th Dec., ,,
GENERAL METZINGER A	22nd Oct., ,,	24th Nov., ,,	21st Dec., ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES
(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A Class Steamers: 1st Class.....£ 99. 0d. 0d. | 2nd ,, ...£ 70. 0d. 0d.
B Class Steamers: 1st Class.....£ 85. 0s. 0d. | 2nd ,, ...£ 61. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).
s.s. "MIN" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive on the 23rd September.
Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to:— MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
Telephone Central 740. 8, Queen's Building.
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION. [2

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

OSAKA via AMOY, SHANGHAI & KOBE	"HOSANG"	...Wednesday, 22nd Sept.,	at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"HOPSANG"	...Wednesday, 22nd Sept.,	at 4 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	...Saturday, 25th Sept.,	at 2 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	...Monday, 27th Sept.,	at Noon.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	...Wednesday, 29th Sept.,	at Noon.
HAIPHONG	"MINGSANG"	...Thursday, 30th Sept.,	at 8 a.m.
KOBE via KEELUNG	"HANGSANG"	...Thursday, 30th Sept.,	at Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	...Saturday, 2nd Oct.,	at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING"	...Wednesday, 6th Oct.,	at Noon.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	...Thursday, 7th Oct.,	at Noon.
KOBE via YOKOHAMA & YOKKAICHI	"KUMSANG"	...Sunday, 10th Oct.,	at 7 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
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GLEN AND SHIRE JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS. Vessel	Due Hongkong.	HOMEWARDS. Vessel.	Discharges	Leaves H'kong.
"GLENSHANE"	5th Oct.	"GLENOGLE"	Noon,	22nd Sept.
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	16th ,,	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.		
"GLENBEG"	28th ,,			
"GLENSANDA"	14th Nov.	"GLENGARRY"		20th Oct.
"GLENTARA"	28th Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.		

Movements are subject to change without notice.
For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.
Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23, and Central 3696. [9

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN.

The M/S. "ASIA"
will be loading for ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS,
On or about 20th October, 1926

	Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M.S. "Afrika"	...	10th November	—
M.S. "Java"	...	28th Nuvember	—
M.S. "Malaya"	...	8th December	—

Subject to change without notice.
For further particulars, please apply to:—
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THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

Service of Fast Motor Vessels
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Loading About
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FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

Loading About
s.s. "JAPAN" ... 20th October
m.s. "SUMATRA" ... 25th October

For further particulars, apply to the Agents—
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"PRESIDENT MADISON" ... Sept. 25th, 5 p.m.
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First Class on the Pacific. First Class on American or Canadian Railways. First Class and Mezzoclass on the Atlantic. Choice of Trans-Continental Railways. Any Line on the Atlantic. Through Accommodation and Booking Arranged.

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"PRESIDENT McKINLEY" ... Oct. 11th, 5 p.m.

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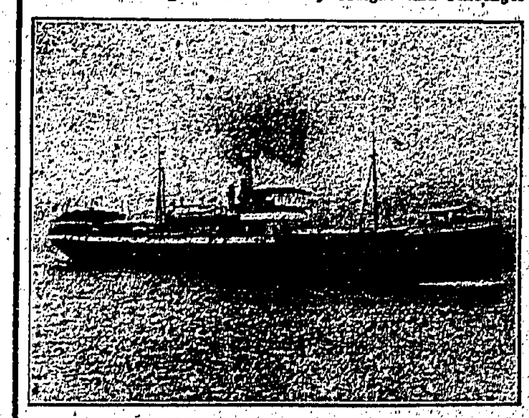
"CITY OF BARODA" ... 9,670 tons d.w., sailing 5th November.
"CITY OF CAIRO" ... 10,145 tons d.w., sailing 3rd December.

THE above Modern Passenger Steamers will be Despatched as above for BOSTON and NEW YORK *via* PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, STRAITS, COLOMBO and SUEZ CANAL, Arriving in NEW YORK on or about 5th JANUARY and 2nd FEBRUARY respectively. Fares: £100 Single First Class, £— Single Second.

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Excellent accommodation for Saloon, Second class and Steerage passengers.

All 1st Class State-rooms and 2nd Class Cabins fitted with Oscillating Electric Fans.

Hotel reservations arranged at Sandakan and Hongkong if desired.

Through Bills of Lading issued to other B. N. Borneo Ports.

Sailings are subject to alteration.

Next Sailing from Hongkong, Tuesday, September 21st, 1926.
For Freight, Passage and other Information, please apply to—
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or
W. WATT & CO., Agents. 188, Wing Lok Street West. Phone C. 4963.

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S.S. "CITY OF BATH" From Hongkong Via Suez Canal 8th Oct.

BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
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Sailings from Hongkong.

M.V. "SPRINGBANK" ... From Hongkong Via Suez Canal 30th September.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE
(Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "KENTUCKY" For Havre & London, From Hongkong 13th Sept.
S.S. "CITY OF RANGOON" ... For Marseilles, Havre, London and Hamburg. From Hongkong 4th October.

FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £38. 2nd Class £60.
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Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and *Vice Versa*.

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FAST MOTOR VESSELS
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M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" Leave Hongkong 3rd Oct., 1926

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HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE
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Regular Four-weekly Service between
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SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

s.s. "OOSTKERK" 2nd October.
s.s. "OUDERKERK" 30th October.
s.s. "SIMALOER" 26th November.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

s.s. "OUDERKERK" 20th September.
s.s. "SIMALOER" 18th October.
s.s. "OLDEKERK" 16th November.

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

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MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"NELLORE"	6,853	29th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London, Aawerp & Hull.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	11th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi.
"MOREA"	10,918	16th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"NYANZA"	7,023	27th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KHYBER"	9,114	3rth Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"ALIPORE"	5,273	8th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	2-th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARMALA"	9,128	27th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"NELLORE"	6,852	9th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	11th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	23rd Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"KHIVA"	9,135	25th Dec.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	3rd Jan.	Marseilles, London, Hamburg & Rotterdam.
"NYANZA"	7,023	6th Jan.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Jan.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	22nd Jan.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,918	5th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	19th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	5th March	Marseilles and London.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	19th March	Marseilles & London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	2nd April	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	9th April	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Rotterdam.
"KARMALA"	9,128	16th April	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,980	30th April	Marseilles and London.
"KHIVA"	9,138	14th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,198	28th May	Marseilles and London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA—APCAR SAILINGS

"TILAWA"	10,006	22nd Sept.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	28th Sept.	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	11th Oct.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	17th Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th Oct.	
"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Dec.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	31st Dec.	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	28th Jan.	
"TANDA"	6,956	4th Mar.	

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.
The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"NYANZA"	7,023	23rd Sept., Noon	Shanghai, Dalny, Moji and Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	24th Sept.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe and Osaka.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,902	16th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	23rd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,128	29th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	30th Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"NELLORE"	6,853	13th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,135	22nd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	25th Nov.	Shanghai only.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,914	16th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NYANZA"	7,023	11th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,918	7th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	8th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NELLORE"	6,853	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	4th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,959	8th Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NYANZA"	7,023	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	4th March.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th March	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	13th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,128	18th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,980	1st April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th April	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. [1

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN
(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

BAIHONG Tuesday, 21st September, at 4 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) *or vice versa* and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of $30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.
For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

AMOY & SINGAPORE	... "ANHUI"	... On 21st Sept.,	10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	... "HUICHOW"	... On 21st Sept.,	4 p.m.
NINGPO, SHANGHAI & NEWCHWANG	... "NINGPO"	... On 21st Sept.,	4 p.m.
BANGKOK	... "KALGAN"	... On 22nd Sept.,	Noon.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	... "TEAN"	... On 23rd Sept.,	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	... "SUNNING"	On 23rd Sept.,	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	... "LINAN"	... On 25th Sept.,	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHWANG	... "KANGHOW"	On 28th Sept.,	6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	... "KWANGCHOW"	... On 27th Sept.,	6 a.m.
BANGKOK	... "KINGYUAN"	... On 27th Sept.,	4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	... "SINKIANG"	... On 28th Sept.,	6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	... "KIUNGCHOW"	... On 29th Sept.,	6 a.m.
TIENTSIN	... "HANYANG"	On 29th Sept.,	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	... "SOOCHOW"	... On 30th Sept.,	6 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone Central 36. Agents.
CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"
These New Vessels maintain a Regular Service from
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS,
Via MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

Steamer	Due Hongkong on or about	Sailing hence on or about
CHANGTE	8th October	16th October
TAIPING	9th November	17th November
CHANGTE	10th December	17th December

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Telephone: Central 36. Agents. [5

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.
LOADING FOR BOSTON and NEW YORK via SUEZ.
S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" Sails on or about 19th October.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.
REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.
REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
"A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £66. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.
OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI
From Hongkong.
M.V. "VIMINALE" Sails on or about 5th October.
HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE
From Hongkong.
S.S. "FIUME L" Sails on or about 7th October.
M.V. "VIMINALE" Sails on or about 30th October.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS
FROM CALCUTTA and COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S.S. "UMZUMBI" Sails from Calcutta 30th Sept.
Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to:—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
Telephone: Central 1030. Agents. [17

BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE
Joint Service of the
BLUE FUNNEL LINE
(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF EVANSVILLE"		Via Suez Canal	24th September
"CITY OF BATH"		Via Suez Canal	8th October.
"TEUCER"		Via Suez Canal	22nd October.
"CITY OF CAIRO"		Via Suez Canal	5th November.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD., CANTON. [21

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Straits	*Kama Maru* ...	21st Sept.
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia ...	*Tjisaroea* ...	21st Sept.
Japan	*Tango Maru* ...	21st Sept.
Amoy	*Tilawa* ...	21st Sept.
Shanghai	*Helenus* ...	21st Sept.
Shanghai	*Linan* ...	21st Sept.
Straits	*Nyanza* ...	22nd Sept.
Europe via Negapatam (Letters only) London, 26th Aug.)	*Talma* ...	23rd Sept.
Manila	*Pres. Madison*	24th Sept.
Japan	*Hakusan Maru* ..	25th Sept.
Australia and Manila	*Arafuru* ...	4th Oct.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
		Tuesday, 21st,
Shanghai, Japan, *Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & *EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 15th Oct.	*Siberia Maru* ...	Reg. 9.45 A M Letters 10.30 A M
Swatow	*Van Cloon* ..	12.30 P M
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 20th Oct.	*Helenus* ...	Reg. 1.45 P M Letters 2.30 P M
Wei Hai Wei	*Huichow*	2.00 P M
Amoy & Foochow	*Hai Hong* ...	3.00 P M
Straits and Rangoon	*Genoa Maru* ...	3.30 P M
Sandakan	*Loksun*	5.00 P M
Amoy	*Hoseng*	5.00 P M
Fort Bayard, Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	*Hanoi* ..	5.00 P M
		Wednesday, 22nd.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	*Kotsu Maru* ...	8.30 A M
Shanghai & Japan	*Kamo Maru* ..	8.30 A M
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 4th Oct.	*Tango Maru* ..	Reg. 8.45 A M Letters 9.30 A M
Shanghai	*Hopsang*	10.30 A M
Bangkok	*Aalgan*	10.30 A M
		Thursday, 23rd,
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Tean*	8.30 A M
Batavia	*Tjisorea*	11.30 A M
Swatow	*Sunning*	1.30 P M
		Saturday, 25th,
Sandakan	*Hinsang*	12.30 P M
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & *EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 14th Oct.	*Pres. Madison* ...	Parcels Noon Reg. 2.45 P M Letters 3.30 P M
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 24th Oct.	*Hakusan Maru*	Reg. 1.45 P M Letters 2.30 P M
Shanghai	*Kanchow*	5.00 P M
		Sunday, 26th,
Amoy	*Kwangchow* ...	5.00 P M
		Monday, 27th.
Bangkok	*Kingyuan*	2.30 P M
Amoy	*Sinkiang*	5.00 P M
		Tuesday, 28th,
Saigon, *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 29th October	*Angers*	Reg. 1.45 P M Letters 2.30 P M
Amoy	*Kiungchow*	5.00 A M
		Wednesday, 29th,
Shanghai	*Yatshing*	10.30 A M
Shanghai	*Soochow*	5.00 P M
Haiphong	*Mingsang* ..	5.00 P M
		Thursday, 30th,
Formosa	*Hangsang*	10.30 A M
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 30th Oct.	*Kashgar* ...	Parcels 5.00 P M October, 2nd,
		Reg. 9.45 A M Letters 10.30 A M

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.



LONDON SERVICE.

"HELENUS"	21st Sept.	Mars., L'don., R'dam. & Hamburg.
"CALCHAS"	5th Oct.	Mars., L'don., R'dam. & Hamburg.
"PATROCLUS"	20th Oct.	Mars., L'don., R'dam. & Glasgow.
"RHEXENOR"	2nd Nov.	Mars., L'don., R'dam. & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"ATREUS"	20th Oct.	Genoa, Havre and Liverpool
"TITAN"	19th Nov.	Genoa, Havre and Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE.
(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)

"PHILOTETES"	7th Oct.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"TYNDAREUS"	28th Oct.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"TEUCER"	22nd Oct.	New York, Boston & Baltimore.
"NINGCHOW"	19th Nov.	New York, Boston & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"PATROCLUS"	20th Oct.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTENOR"	17th Nov.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR"	15th Dec.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"AENEAS"	11th Jan.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to:—

Butterfield & Swire,
Agents. [6

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorised Capital$500,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up$230,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $27,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors$20,000,000

Head Office: Hongkong.

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Deputy Chairman.
W. H. Bell, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq
A. H. Compton, Esq. T. G. Weall, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq. H. P. White, Esq.
G. M. Young, Esq.
Chief Manager:
A. H. Barlow, Esq.

Branches:—

Amoy	Hongkew	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Rangoon
Batavia	Ipoh	Saigon
Bombay	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	London	Sourabaya
Colombo	Lyons	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Malacca	Tientsin
Foochow	Manila	Tokyo
Haiphong	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hamburg	New York	Yokohama
Hankow	Peking	
Harbin		

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1926. [25

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. H. BARLOW,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1926. [2

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
Head Office:
96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital...Frs.72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...Frs.68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund Frs.59,667,283.54

Branches:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Pondicherry
Battambang	Hongkong	Saigon
Canton	Mongtsz	Shanghai
Djibouti	Noumea	Singapore
FortBayard	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Yunnanfou

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industrial et Commercial; Société Générale.
In London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
In New York: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trusty Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposit according counts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
A. LECOT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [32

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.
Head Office: Hongkong.
10, Des Vœux Road Central.

Authorized Capital$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital 5,000,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000

Branches and Agencies.

Canton	Osaka	Haiphong
London	Singapore	Batavia
Seattle	Melbourne	Kowloon
Nagasaki	Calcutta	New York
Tientsin	Saigon	Kobe
Manila	San Francisco	Peking
Bombay	Taipeh	Rangoon
Shanghai	Tokyo	Sourabaya
Paris	Penang	Semarang
Honolulu		

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.
Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.
Kan Tong Po,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1926.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.
Head Office: Hongkong.
Established 1912.

Authorised Capital$1,200,000
Paid Up Capital$1,082,925
Silver Reserve Fund $ 700,000
Branches:—Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Swatow, Bangkok, New York and San Francisco.
Correspondents in all Principal Cities of the World.
London Bankers:—The Lloyds Bank, Limited.
Every description of banking business transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes in various sizes to be let from $5.00 to $40.00 yearly.
LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.
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COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

September 20th, 1926.

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/1⅛
Bank Bills, on demand	2/1 13/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/2 13/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight ...	2/2 15/16
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1,795 nom.
Credits, 4 months' sight ...	nom.
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	82⅛
Credits, at 60 days' sight...	83⅛
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Trafer ... Bank Bills, on demand...	143⅛
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ... Bank Bills, on demand...	143⅛
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ... Private, 30 days' sight ...	nom.
On Yokohama.—On demand...	107⅛
On Manila.—On demand ...	104⅛
On Singapore.—On demand...	82⅛
On Batavia.—On demand ...	122⅛
On Haiphong.—On demand ...	nom.
On Saigon.—On demand ...	nom.
On Bangkok.—On demand ...	86½
Sovereign, Bank's Buying rate	$9.10
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael ...	—
Bar Silver, per oz.	27 15/16

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital£1,050,000
Reserve Fund£1,350,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches:

Bangkok	Kandy	Penang
Batavia	Karachi	Port Louis
Bombay	Kota Bharu	(Mauritius)
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon
Colombo	Kuantan	Shanghai
Delhi	(Pahang)	Simla
Galle	Madras	Singapore
Hongkong	New York	Sourabaya
Howrah		

Hongkong Branches:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
C. L. C. SANDES, Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, June 17th, 1926. [29

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.
(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

Head Office:
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital Frs. 20,000,000
Reserves Frs. 11,160,000
Special Working Capital Frs. 50,000,000

Branches:

Paris	Lyons	Marseilles
Saigon	Haiphong	Hanoi
Peking	Shanghai	Tientsin
Canton	Hongkong	

Bankers:
France: Société Generalé, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.
A. ROLLIN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1925.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
(Taiwan Ginko.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

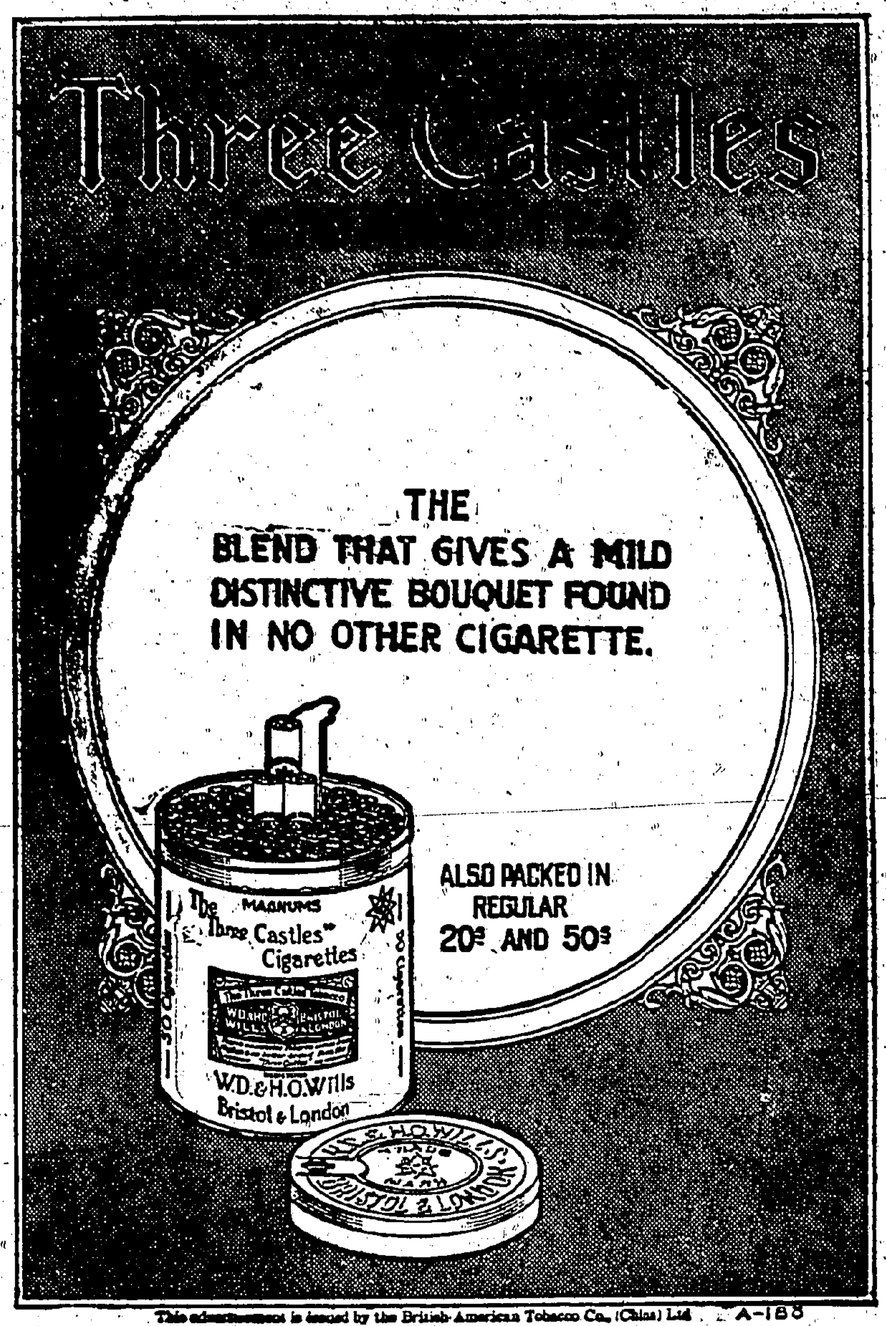
Capital Subscribed ...Yen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) Yen 39,375,000

Head Office:—Taipeh, Formosa.

Branches:
Japan:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
Formosa:—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makong, Nanto, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takao, Tamsui, Toen, Heito, Taito.
China:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
Others:—Hongkong, Singapore, Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

London Bankers:
The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Africa, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.
T. TAKAGI,
Manager,
Hongkong Branch,
6, Des Vœux Road, Central.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1926. [37



This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd. A-185

THE BANK OF CHINA.
中國銀行
(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital...$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 12,760,200.00
Reserve Fund 9,864,398.69

Head Office:—Peking.
Hongkong Branch:—4, Queen's Road Central.
Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.
London Bankers:—The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
New York Bankers:—The Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, The Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for domestic exchange.
TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, January 16th, 1926. [38

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society).

Established 1824.
Hongkong Branch established 1906.

Authorized Capital	Guilders	150,000,000 (£12,500,000)
Paid-up Capital	,,	80,000,000 (£6,666,670)
Reserve Fund	,,	21,117,340 (£1,759,778)
Special Reserves	,,	22,660,000 (£1,888,330)

Head Office:—Amsterdam.
Eastern Head Office:—Batavia.
Branches:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kota-Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaia, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.
London Bankers:—National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents all over the World.
Banking Business of Every Description.
J. C. MAASSEN,
Acting Manager.
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital fully paid-up) Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 89,500,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches and Agencies at:

Batavia	Kai Yuen	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Sourabaya
Buenos Ayres	Kobe	San Francisco
Calcutta	Lyons	Seattle
Canton	Los Angeles	Semarang
Changchun	Manila	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
(Mukden)	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	Osaka	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Tsingtau
Interest allowed on Current Accounts.		Vladivostock

Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
C. ARIMA, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th Sept., 1926. [35

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

	Roubles.
Capital (Fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	28,960,000
	Kup. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Govt.	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office:
84, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.
Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
New York: The Irving Bank; Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.
Branches in Asia:

Changchun	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen	Kashgar	Tientsin
Hailar	Manchouli	Urumtshi
Hankow	Newchwang	Yokohama

Hongkong Branch:
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange in the Principal Cities of the World bought and sold.
L. BAINES, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Head Office: London.

Paid-up Capital£3,000,000
Reserve Fund£4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors£3,000,000

Agencies and Branches.

Alor Star (Malay States)	Iloilo	Rangoon
Amritsar	Ipoh	Saigon
Bangkok	Karachi	Semarang
Batavia	Klang	Sehemban
Bombay	Kobe	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Kuching	Sourabaya
Cawnpore	Madras	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Cebu	Manila	Tavoy
Colombo	Medan	Tientsin
Delhi	New York	Tokyo
Haiphong	Peking	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow	Peshawar	Zamboanga (Philippine Islands).
Hongkong	Puket	

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, August 1st, 1926. [30

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.
AN AMERICAN BANK.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS U.S. $3,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
37, Wall Street,
NEW YORK.

BRANCHES:
SHANGHAI.

General Banking and Exchange Business.
Interest Allowed on all Deposits.
Rates on Application.
London and Paris Agents:
EQUITABLE TRUST Co., of N.Y.
28] D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home

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